Discontent

Hinted by

Russia on

Trade Bill

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (NYT) .-

The Soviet Union acknowledged with a hint of dissatisfaction

yesterday the passage by Congress on Friday of trade legisla-

tion extending the Russians credit terms and lower import tariffs.

An initial announcement circulated by the press agency Tass noted that the legislation had

passed with qualifications that, it said, were tacked on by "op-ponents" of expanding Soviet-American trade. Tass did not

explain that the provisions link-ed the U.S. concessions to as-

surances of freer Soviet emigra-

Instead, the Tass announce

ment, which appeared last night in the government newspaper Izvestia, referred back to Mos-

cow's disclaimer last week that any deal had been struck with

Washington on the emigration

Meanwhile, the Soviet press also reported a speech containing an ideological defense of East-West

trade made by a ranking Soviet Communist party official Friday

Speaking at a meeting prepar-ing a conference of European

Communist parties next year,

Boris Ponomarev, who heads the Kremin'e relations with Com-

munist parties in the West, con-

tended that mutual trade "pro-

motes the struggle" by extending "concrete economic actions" that

in Budapest.

ed on not being quoted by name,

contended that all of the CIA's

alleged domestic activities against

American citizens were initiated

in the belief that foreign govern-

ments and foreign espionage may

have been involved.
"Anything that we did was in

the context of foreign counter-

intelligence and it was focused at foreign intelligence and foreign

intelligence problems," an official

The official also said that the requirement to maintain files on American citizens emanated, in

part, from the so-called Huston plan. That plan, named for its author, Tom Charles Ruston, a

presidential aide, was a White House project in 1970 calling for the use of such illegal activities

as burgiaries and wiretapping to combat anti-war activities and student turmoil that the White

House believed were being "fo-

mented"—as the Huston plan stated—by black extremists.

Former President Richard Nix-on and his top aides have repeat-edly said that the proposal, which

had heen adamantly opposed by

J. Edgar Hoover, then the direc-tor of the Federal Bureau of In-

Under the 1947 act setting up the CIA, the agency was forbid-

law enforcement powers or in-ternal security functions inside

the United States. Those respon-sibilities fall to the FBI, which maintains a special internal security unit to deal with foreign

As part of its alleged effort against dissident Americans in

the late 1960s and early 1970s, the

sources said, the CIA authorized agents to follow and photograph

participants in anti-war and

other demonstrations. The CLA also set up a network of infor-

mants who were ordered to pene-

trate anti-war groups, the sources

At least one avowedly anti-war

"This is explosive. It could de-

domestic spying on dissidents

declared in a recent interview. He

described the program as similar

in intent to the Army domestic

to details of the alleged

intelligence threats,

to have "police, subpoena,

Established 1887

Against Anti-War Groups Under Nixon

Illegal CIA Operation in U.S. Alleged

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT). The Central Intelligence Agency, rectly violating its charter, conicted a major, illegal domestic itelligence operation during the ixon administration against the iti-war movement and other disdent groups in the United. tates, according to well-placed

overnment sources.

An extensive investigation by he New York Times has estabshed that intelligence files on were maintained by a special unit of the CIA that was reporting directly to Richard Helms, then the director of Central Intel-ligence and now the ambassador

In addition, the sources said, a check of the CIA's domestic files ordered last year by Mr. Heims's successor, James Schlesinger, pro-duced evidence of dozens of other illegal activities by members of the CIA inside the United States. beginning in the 1950s, including

break-ins, wiretapping and the surreptitious inspection of mail. Mr. Schlesinger was succeeded at the CIA by William Colby in

September, 1973.
Those alleged operations, while also prohibited by law, were not almed at dissident American cit-izens, the sources said, but instead were a different category of domestic activities that were secretly earried out as part of operations aimed at suspected foreign intelligence agents operating in the United States.



Senate Unit Condemns Pentagon's Spying

James Schlesinger

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP) .- A Senate Armed . ervices Committee report yesterday condemned S. Defense Department spying on the White louse National Security Council but said the indents in 1970 and 1971 were isolated and posed threat to civilian control of the military.

. The committee said that the rifling of trash bags mtaining classified material and the pillering of apers from the briefcase of Henry Kissinger to et information for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was an unjustifiable breakdown in professional con-uct," by a Navy yeoman.

But it said that Rear Adm. Robert Welander, ho headed the joint chiefs liabour of the in the White House, was "a cognizant participant" in the ctions of Yeoman Charles Radford and must bear the major responsibility."

The committee reported publicly on its hearings nd inquiry in February and March into the un-uthorized transmittal of National Security Council. Welander to Adm. Thomas Moorer, then chairman-of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

improper for Adm. Moorer to have access to the material provided by the lisison office. The report did not speculate on reasons for the spying. in an inquiry into leaks of classified National

anderson in December, 1971, the committee found them to be "a serious compromise to national security decision-making." It regretted lack of prosecu-

man; said that a copy of the report will be sent to the Justice Department "for whatever further action is deemed appropriate." Another copy will be sent to the Navy and Defense Department with a recommendation that it be considered in evaluating the performance of Yeoman Radford and Adm. Welander.

But No Casualties Reported

IRA Stages Heavy Attacks Before Truce

BELFAST, Dec. 22 (UPI) rish Republican Army gunmen taged rocket and machine-gun ttacks on two border police staions vesterday and, in two proincial towns, bombs exploded in

No casualties were reported in ny of the incidents, police said. he attacks occurred about 30 wurs before the IRA's declared ease-fire comes into effect at nidnight tonight.

Gunmen attacked the police tation at Keady, 50 miles south f Belfast, with rockets and morars and kept up a steady barage of rifle and machine-gun

ire.
Police said that at least five nortar shells and several rockets ere fired in an attack by at

east 12 men Other gunmen carried out a nachine-gun and rifle attack on border police station at Kinaw-

ay, 80 miles southwest of Belfast. Christmas Wrapping ! Belfast, a bomb in a Christ-

At Lurgan, 25 miles southwest hardware store. Police said line. ustomers became suspicious of . The IRA is waging a guerrilla. The parcel left on the counter and . war to drive Britain's 15,000

the shop was evacuated 10 min-utes before the blast.

At Castlewallan, 25 miles south of Belfast, a bomb exploded in a bread shop after a warning to a local telephone exchange. A British Army spokesman said

demolition experts blew up a car in Beliast with a controlled explosion because it was thought to he carrying a bomb.

The spokesman also said troops found two rifles, two pistols and ammunition in a convent school following an incident Friday night when a patrol came under

Meanwhile, acting on a telephoned tip from a man who said he was a member of the "Protestant Avengers," police found the body of a 35-year-old man in a roadside ditch at Carryduff about eight miles south of Belfast, The victim died from a gunshot

wound in the head. The IRA said Friday it willbegin an 11-day Christmas truce in Northern Ireland and Britain beginning at midnight tonight. But it pledged "no let-up in our nas-wrapped package blew up in winter offensive" until the dead-

Marches for Peace

marches were held here, in Navan, County Meath, and in Belfast campaign by churches in North-

It said that it found no evidence that it was

Security Council information to columnist Jack

member of Congress was among those placed under surveillance by Sen John Steunis, D.Miss., the committee chairthe CIA, the sources said. Other members of Congress were said to be included in the CIA's dossier on dissident Americans. stroy the agency," an official with

> surveillance programs that were harshly censured by Congress four years ago.

Names Unknown The names of the various "dissident" congressmen could not be learned, nor could any specific information about domestic CIA

break-ins and wiretappings be oh-These alleged activities are known to have distressed both Mr. Schlesinger, now the secretary of

defense, and William Colby, the current CIA director. Mr. Colby has reportedly told associates that he is considering the possibility of asking the attorney general to institute legal

action against some of those who had been involved in the alleged domestic activities. Mr. Helms left the CIA in February, 1973, for his new post in Tehran. Despite overseas telephone calls, he could not be reached

Mr. Colby refused to comment on the domestic spying issue but one clue to the depth of his feelings emerged during an off-the-record talk he gave last Monday night at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. The CIA chief, who had been

informed the previous week on the inquiry by The Times, said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



RESCUE MISSION—Austrians search for missing skiers at Kitzbuehel yesterday.

Nine Skiers Killed by Austrian Avalanche

KITZBUEHEL, Austria, Dec. 22 (UPI).-One of Austria's worst avalanche Lisasters, which claimed the lives of nine skiers yesterday, was apparently caused by the disregard of safety signs, the police said to-

"It seems as if at least some of the skiers killed in the trag-edy disregarded the warnings," a police official said,

The victims were identified as five West Germans and four Austrians. Four other Austrians survived.

The disaster occurred on the steep slopes of the Steinbergkogel, one of the most popular skiing areas of the resort of

The slopes are noted for being extremely dangerous during the early skiing season, especially at temperatures above freezing.

More than 300 rescuers work-

ed throughout the night with dogs trained to detect bodies in

A court commission began investigating the incident today. The commission is concentrating on whether the warning signs usually put up on the Steinbergkogel under similar weather conditions were prop-

The police said most ava-lanche disasters in recent years

were caused by carelessness and disregard of warnings. A total of 674 persons have died in avalanches in Austria in the past 20 years, authorities said. Most of the victims were

Iceland Town Devastated REYKJAVIK, Dec. 23 (Reuters).—The government has ordered emergenc, help for the east coast fishing town of

West Germans.

would help workers hit by the recession in the West.
The brief Tass announcement on the legislation was seen as Neskaupsstadur, which was devastated Friday by an ava-lanche that claimed at least 10 only an initial reaction until a more detailed official appraisal

could be offered in the Soviet press. However, it confirmed The avalanche destroyed oil storage tanks, releasing up to 50 tons of fuel oil into the sea. Moscow's insistence that it has given no assurances on emigra-tion and suggested that the Rus-

60,000 to Teach in Countryside

Parade Launches Ethiopia Rural Program

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 22 (Reuters).-Ethiopia, launched on its own way to Socialism Friday, marked the official opening of an ambitious rural development campaign yesterday with a parade by 20,000 students clad in new khaki miforms

The boys and girls marched around Addis Ababa's race course, watched by the chairman of the ruling Military Council, Gen. Teferi Bentl, and the two vicechairmen of the 120-member council

One of them, Maj. Mengistu Halle-Mariam, is considered the driving force behind Friday's policy statement in which the council pledged to turn Ethiopia into a Socialist state with a one-party system, direct government control of most of the economy, and collective farms on government

It was the first time that Maj. Mengistu, 36, has appeared in public in his official role. The major comes from a humble family and is known for his radical ideas. The council's second vice-chairman, Maj. Adnafu Abate, also appeared in public for the first time in his official

capacity. The rural development campaign opened yesterday involves 80 000 university undergraduates, high-school students and teachers. They are to go into the countryside for nine months to conduct a literacy drive and

teach such subjects as improved farming methods and basic health care. But the campaign's main aim is to explain the aims of the Military Council in this largely agricultural country.

Addressing the students, Gen. Teferi said the campaign signaled the heginning of "an era of progress and development through cooperation."

He made no reference to Socialism or Friday's policy declaration but held out the example of Cuba, Tanzania and India, which he said had successfully

implemented similar campaigns. Ethiopia's students have been in the forefront of demands for a Socialist system. Those in the parade yesterday doffed their caps and waved them to salute Gen. Teferi and the other Ethiopian officials seated in the grandstand with the diplomatic corps.

Occasionally groups of marchers burst into revolutionary songs, but the overall impression given by the students was one of apa-

Jet fighters flew low over the race course as a municipal brass band preceded by drum majorettes in miniskirts led the twohour parade.

Soldiers armed with submachine guns guarded the entrances. A light machine gun was placed on the balcony of the racing club building behind the grandstand.

At least six persons were injur-ed, including two women, when police charged a crowd of about 1,300 trying to force their way into the compound. No other incidents were reported.

China, Cuba Cited GENEVA, Dec. 22 (AP).-Ethiopia's Socialism program will

Venezuelan Plane Crashes With 70

CARACAS, Dec. 22 (AP) .- A iomestic Venezuelan jetliner with 70 persons aboard exploded today shortly after takeoff from Maturin Airport, about 300 miles east of Caracas, according to an airline spokesman. First reports indicated that

there were few it any survivors, the spokesman said. The DC-9 Avense sireraft was carrying 66 passengers and a crew of four, the airline spokesman He said reports indicated that

several foreigners were aboard but he said he could not identify "There was an explosion aboard shortly after takeoff and

then the aircraft went down." he said.

The plane was bound for Caracas,

have features similar to those of China and Cuba, an Ethiopian diplomat said yesterday. He said that Ethiopian policy would be realistic and pragmatic. Fantaye Biftu, acting head of

the Ethiopian mission to the United Nations here, was asked at a news conference whether Socialist systems in other countries could serve as a model for the plans of the Ethiopian leader-ship. He noted that the campaign resembles the programs of China and of Fidel Castro, but Ethiopian Socialism will be adapted to Ethiopian conditions, he said. He termed them quite similar to those in China and Cuba. He said the leadership might also learn from the experiences of neighboring Tan-He emphasized that Ethionia

would continue to take a nonaligned stance in foreign affairs.

sians might keep finding fault with the concessions, perhaps to counter any U.S. complaints about lack of visible movement on emigration. Such a tack seemed clearer

last night in a subsequent Tass of the 93d Congress that disparaged the amendments on emigration as "a crude intervention into the internal affairs of the Soviet Union" that would prove "at variance with the interests of the American people itself." Soviet unhappiness with

the amendments was underscored by a cartoon today in the Commimist party newspaper Pravda. It depicted a fat capitalist writing "Interference in Internal Affairs" on a large ball and chain that had been attached to a truck labeled "International Trade." Jewish activists here reacted

with general approval to the trade-hill passage, but Andrei Sakharov, the dissident nuclear physicist, told foreign newsmen that Moscow's disavowal of concessions should have been taken more seriously by Congress.

Terrorist Attack on Tour Bus In Israel Injures U.S. Girl, 16

-A grenade was hurled by guerrillas today at a bus carrying 17 American pilgrims touring the Holy Land, It wounded a 16-yearold American girl and an Arab bystander.

Some witnesses said shots also were fired at the tourist bus in the incident on the outskirts of Jerusalem, at the village of El Azaria, but police said they could find no evidence of bullets.

The 17 pilgrims from Jacksonville, Fla. had just visited the church of St. Lazarus, which is reputed to be on the site where Christ brought back Lazarus from the dead, at Bethany.

As the bus turned away from a souvenir shop, the grenade ex-ploded in front of it, shattering the windows. Hit in Leg

The girl, Dejean Replogle, was hit in a leg by shrapnel and taken to Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital for surgery to remove grenade fragments. Her condition was not serious, it was reported. A villager repairing a car near-

by was slightly injured. A spokesman for the Palestinian Liberation Organization said in Beirut that the group was re-sponsible for the attack and warned foreigners to stay away from Jerusalem.

"We advise visitors not to go to occupied Palestine as we are not responsible if they get hurt during the escalation of commando activity against the Is-raeli enemy." the spokesman said a statement released by WAFA, the PLO's news agency. The Israeli driver of the tourwhen the explosion occurred: "I accelerated as quick as I could to get away in case there were other grenades. "Everybody was terrified-

alarmed and shocked," he said.

Witnesses differed in their ac-

counts of the attack. Some said the grenade was hurled from a speeding car, others from the roof of a nearby building. The pilgrims belong to the Main Street Baptist Church in Jacksonville. The tour leader and minister of the church, the Rev. E.C. McDaniel, was asked if he regretted the trip. "No, things like this bappen in the United States," he said. "We are in the hands of God, regardless

Israeli troops and police put the village under a curfew. Is-raeli radio said about 40 persons were i.eld fr: questioning. On Friday, a bomh wounded persons in Bed Yehuda Street, a shopping area in the new sec-

of where we are."

Warnings Issued

Arab guerrilla organizations have issued warnings in the past against Christian pilgrims visiting the city under Israeli rule. But no violence has occurred so near Christmas Day in the holy city. Christian pilgrims are flock-ing to Jerusalem to celebrate the holidays.

An Israeli military analyst.

Haim Herzog, a former intelligence chief, today joined those urging a worldwide Israeli of-fensive against terrorist organizations

"Terror can only be wiped out (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Blast at Harrods Touches Off Bomb Hunt in Knightsbridge NDON, Dec. 23 (NYT).—A a Christmas cease-fire in Britain

hab exploded yesterday in Harods, one of London's most exclusive department some, for the to part of the third floor. tive department stores, and set There was one minor casualty,

ccording to Comdr. Robert Huntley, head of Scotland Yard's bomb squad. He said the almost simultaneous discovery of the explosive by a Harrods staff member and a telephoned warnng allowed 10 minutes for istmas shooners and the store staff to be evacuated.

[Tonight, a bomb was thrown at the home near Buckingham Palace of former Prime Minister Edward Heath. Mr. Heath was Concert of Christmas carols at his hometown, Broadstairs in Kent. there apparently were no injuries, the AP reported.]

The Harrods bombing, the second such incident here in three days, occurred a day after the militant Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army announced

at midnight tonight. play shelf of the automobile accessory department of Harrods, was found by a staff member about the time that a warning was telephoned to the London Sunday Mirror. A newspaper spokesman said the caller had an Irish accent and that he had said there were three bombs, in shopping begs, in the big store in the Knightsbridge section of the city.

conference later that between 25 and 30 persons were in the eutomobile accessory department when the store's alarm sounded. said the bomb exploded at 5:07 p.m. and caused "quite con-siderable damage."

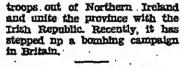
the other bombs. Parts of Knightsbridge were cordoned off and people were warned to leave placed in parked cars. Persons living in the vicinity

and Northern Ireland, effective

The bomb, in a bag on a dis-

Comdr. Huntley said at a news The police began a search for

the area in case hombs had been (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



DUBLIN Dec. 22 (UPD.-The Most Rev. Alan Buchanan. Church of Ireland archbishop of Dublin, said today that peace marches showed Irishmen's determination to end violence. The

The marches are part of a ern Ireland and the Irish Republic to bring peace to Northern Ireland, where 1,141 persons have

died in more than five years of strife Archbishop Buchanan and Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist and Jewish leaders led a crowd estimated by police at 10,000 through the city center. Marchers carried banners read-

ing, "Goodwill Builds Peace—Killing Destroys." "These huge crowds are a sample of our determination to work and pray for peace in Ireland," Archbishop Buchanan said.



AFTER THE BLAST-Police and officials of Harrods examining the bomb damage,

seil. I

(Continued from Page 1)

at the meeeting that he had or-

dered an investigation of the

agency's domestic activities and

Tamily Skeletons'

But he is known to have add-

ed: "I think family skeletons are

best left where they are in the

closet." He then said that the

"good thing about all of this was

[that] the red flag was raised

hy a group of junior employees

Beyond his briefings for Sen.

John Stennis, D-Miss., and Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., the re-

spective chairmen of the Senate

and House Intelligence subcom-

mittees of the Armed Services

Committees, Mr. Colby apparently

had not informed other Ford

administration officials as of Fri-

Mr. Schlesinger, who hecame secretary of defense after serv-

ing less than six months at the

CIA, similarly refused to discuss

the domestic spying activities.

Mr. Schlesinger was at the

CIA when the first word of the

agency's involvement in the Sep-

tember, 1971, burglary of the or

fice of Daniel Ellsberg's psychi-

atrist by the White House secu-

rity force called the "plumbers"

It was Mr Schlesinger who

also discovered and turned over

to the Justice Department a series

of letters written to Mr. Halms by James McCord jr., one of the

original Wetergate defendants

and a former CIA security of-

ficial. The letters, which told of

White House involvement in the

Wetergate burglary, had been

hecame known.

day of the CIA problems.

inside the agency."

had found some improprieties.

In Talks on Economic Cooperation Chirac Says He, Shah Agree

On France's Gold Revaluation TEHRAN, Dec. 22 (Reuters).— Hoveyda on the second day of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said today that he had ironed oot differences between France and Iran over France's decision to revalue its gold reserves, the French News agency AFP reported

Mr. Chirac had talks with the Shah and Premier Amir Ahbas

Lottery Fixer Took His Lunch

BANGKOK Dec. 22 (Reuters).--The loose plank at the back of the lottery-drewing platform looked suspicious. Inspectors spotted it before the monthly draw and investigated. Under the platform they

found a man with a long iron rod. drills, a chisel, a sharpening stone, e screwdriver, four saws and a knife—he also had some rice to keep him going. He said he had been hired hy an unidentified man to fix

the result by boring a hole through the platform and stopping the lottery wheel at a particular number with the

Bomb Blast At Harrods

(Continued from Page 1)

were asked to open their windows, to lessen the effects of concussion if another bomb exploded. Harrods was the second West

End store to have been bombed in recent days. The blast yesterday occurred as workmen were repairing the damage from an explosion Thursdey in a car parked on Oxford Street, outside Selfridges, a mile from Harrods.

Friday night, a bomb containing 44 sticks of gelignite was found at the railroad station at Aldershot, Britain's main garrison town, while soldiers were on their way home for Christmas. It

A telephone operator was killed last week by a bomb planted at a London telephone exchange, Last month in Birmingham. 22

pub patrons were killed and 182 injured m two bomb blasts. The government subsequently outlawed the IRA and the police were g'ven unprecedented peacetime to search, detain and deport suspects.

South Africa to Halt Airline Crews' Spying

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 22 (Reuters).-The police acknowledged yesterday that a police intelligence agent had asked South African Airways crew memhers to spy on passengers but said steps were heing taken to prevent a repetition.

Last week, an airline spokesman denied press reports that cabin crews were used to spy on passengers of ettend anti-South African meetings abroad. But the police said yesterday that an officer at Jan Smuts International Airport here "acted beyond his duties and authority when he approached aircraft personnel . . . and asked them to provide him with certain information" to belp him in his security work.

Ramsey Clark Denied Visit to German Gang

STUTTGART, Dec. 22 (UPI).-The Baden-Wilrttemberg State Supreme Court has turned down a request by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark to visit imprisoned members of the Bader-Meinhof urban guerrilla gang an American lawyer said The lawyer, William Kunstler,

said that Mr. Clark hed planned to visit members of the group. awaiting trial on murder, bombing and similar charges, in prison here in January.

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an official visit here.

"I can say there is no longer disagreement between us, Mr. Chirac told reporters after having lunch with the Shah.

France announced Friday that it would revalue its gold reserves to free-market prices. The free-market price for gold

is about four times the official price of \$42,22 an ounce, but financial experts agreed that the French move was basically an accounting change.

political and economic issues as well as the international situa-The joint communiqué to be issued tomorrow at the end of

to contain details of the numerous joint cooperation agreements being discussed.

construction of a \$300-million subway system in Tehran by French companies, and the adoption by Iran of the French Secam color-television system.

muniqué was expected to say.

that a possible summit meeting for anti-inflation planning by leaders of oil-producing and oilconsuming countries was also discussed today.

Buying Power Seen Key

TEHRAN, Dec. 22 (AP).—A spokesman for the Shah has cautioned against possible erroneous interpretation of the ruler's remarks warning the West about increasing the value of gold held

The spokesman said the Shah's warning that oil exporters may raise their prices if the West revalues its gold was carefully linked to the question of whether or not gold revaluation leads to a decline in the purchasing power of the oll countries.

He quoted the Shah as having said in an interview last week: "If the up-pricing of gold reserves proves to lead to an erosion of the real purchasing power of oil-exporting nations from revenues accruing from exports of their oil, these countries should take necessary steps aimed at protecting their real purchasing

interview after President Ford and President Giscard d'Estaing agreed that governments wishing to do so should be allowed to value their gold at market prices.

The Shah voiced concern that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has committed itself to freeze oil prices until Oct. 1, and said:

"If they want to strangle us in thet nine-month freeze, we will be like people who are drowning. having recourse to anything. It could eventually he the collapse of the whole monetary system."

Greek Victim's Care

Greek Army Maj. Spyros Mous-taklis, 48, a World War II hero

Mr. Chirac said he and the Shab also discussed bileteral

Mr. Chirac's visit was expected

These were expected to include

France would install 20 regional television centers covering the entire country. Iranian technicians would receive training from French experts and receivers would be jointly built by the two countries in Iran, the com-

The newspeper Kayhan said

It said the Shah, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, President Ford, France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the leaders of Venezuela, Algeria and possibly four other Third World nations would hold a summit conference to discuss world inflation.

The Iranian monarch gave the

now running above \$185 an ounce.

ATHENS, Dec. 23 (UPI) .-tortured under the former military dictatorship, yesterday was flown to the United States for medical treatment at Greek government expense, a family spokes-



CONDEMNED-François-Pierre Ronget is led by Lebanese policeman during a court hearing earlier this month.

Terrorist Attack on Tour Bus In Israel Injures U.S. Girl, 16

(Continued from Page 1) as a result of offensive operations et the bases of terror in whatever part of the world they may be," he said in a radio in-

Meanwhile, it was learned today that Israel and Lebanon have agreed on a Christmas truce along part of their common border to allow the Arab olive harvest to proceed. Under the terms of the cease-fire, Arab guerrillas will move out of the Hasbaiya area and Israel will stop its "preventive" artillery bombardments in the region, UN sources

claimed responsibility for two explosions outside a supermarket last night. The movement said in a statement that its attack was a warning to the supermarket company to distribute food to poor

Beirat Death Term

BEIRUT, Dec. 22 (AP).-A Lchanese military court vesterday imposed a death sentence on Frenchman François Ronget, 42, on charges of spying for Israel and aiding Israeli commandes who killed three Palestine guerrilla leaders in a raid here on April 10, 1973. In Beirut, an underground Defense lawyers said the death.

Communist movement to cay sentence would be appealed.

Shipping Dispute Shuts Most Of Kenya-Tanzania Border

By Dial Torgersoo

NAIROBI, Dec. 22.-Kenya has closed all hut one of its border crossings with Tanzania, apparently in an attempt to force Tanzania to reopen its roads for Kenyan trucks' travel between Kenya and Zambia.

A hus company official said the government expects to close the last crossing point Jan. 1. Kenya halted passenger train service to Tanzania last Wednes-

Kenya was also threatening to

fire thousands of Tanzanians holding jobs in Kenya. The dispute was a threat to the seven-year-old East African Community, which is composed of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The community operates rail-road, postal, cable, telephone, harbor, customs and airline sys-

In the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam, officials said thet they were "bewildered" and "surprised" by the Kenya border

Tanzanian spokesmen sald there would be no government comment until Kenya explains the moves.

The Kenya government said only that the district commissioner of Coast Province closed the crossing points at Horohoro and Tavets and that the westernmost post, at Tarime, was closed because of a cholera out-

hreak in western Kenya. Only the border post at Namanga remained open. It was crowded with Tanzanians and Kenyans crossing the line for Christmas trips and with tourists rushing to beat what was reported to be an impending clos-

In some cases Kenya border officials let Kenyans and tourists cross the line but refused admis-

East African Airlines flights had not been affected as yet. The Saturday and Tuesday passenger train service between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam was halted Wednesday by what an East African Railways official said were "developments the corporation did not understand." It was clear, however, that Kenva's actions were aimed at

pressuring Tanzania to ease its embargo on large freight trucks. Kenya sells Zambia hundreds of millions of dollars a year in exports—mostly agricultural prodncts. Returning trucks bring Zambian copper to the Kenya port of Mombasa for overseas

Co Dec. 2, Tanzania abruptly barred the 300 20-ton trucks operated by Kenya's leading freight firm from Tanzania highways because, the government said, they were ruining the roads. Kenya officiels sald unofficially, that either Tanzania w s through its own ports or that it was simple spite. Industry, trade and agriculture are booming in Kenya under free enterprise despite a serious foreign exchange deficit exacerbated by loss of Zambian markets. Socialist Tan-

zania is in serious financial troubles. But the Tanzanians said the roads really had been turned to washboard by the big trucks and that it would cost \$20 million to

rebuild them.

C Los Angeles Times The Watergate Trial

will enter its 59th day tomorrow, with defense lawyers continuing their final arguments in the con-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).

-The Watergate cover-up trial

deposited in an agency office, One Result The associate said one result

of Mr. Schlesinger's inquiries into Watergate and the domestic aspects of the CIA operations was his executive edict ordering a halt to all questionable counterintelligence operations inside the

United States. Mr. Huston, now an Indianapolis attorney, sald in a telephone conversation Friday that he had not learned of any clandestine domestic CIA activities while he worked in the White House.

Took Exception

Mr. Huston took vigorous exception to a suggestion by intelligence officials that his proposed White House domestic intelligence plan resulted in increased pressure, on the CIA to collect domestic intelligence.

Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R. Tenn., who was vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee, has publicly spoken of mysterious CIA links to Watergate. The White House transcripts of June 23, 1972, show Mr. Nixon saying to H. R. Haldeman, his chief of staff, "Well, we protected Helms from one heli of a lot of things."

interviews, could indicate presidential knowledge about the CIA's alleged domestic activities. The possible Watergate link is but one of many questions posed by the disclosures about the CIA that The Times's sources say

The remark, commented upon

they believe can he unraveled only by extensive congressional hearings. The CIA domestic activities during the Nixon administration were directed, the sources said, by James Angleton, who is still in

charge of the counterintelligence

department, the agency's most

powerful and mysterious unit. As head of counterintelligence. Mr. Angleton is in charge of maintaining the CIA's "sources and methods of intelligence," which means that he and his men must insure that foreign in-

interests and to NATO. Some Spanish democrats were left with the impression that the policy of broadening the U.S. support base among Spaniards will be continued by Wells Stabler, a State Department career officer who reportedly has been designated U.S. ambassador to Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 22 (NYT) --Freedom of political association was decreed into law by the Cabinet Friday night in what the minister of information, Leon Herrers, Esteban, called "an important step for the future of of the Spanish people."

the political commentator of the Madrid daily Ya, noted yesterday that no dissident has expressed the intention to form an association.

was announced two weeks ago. associations can be formed with the authorization and tolerance c. the National Movement, the all-embracing political organication that forms the popular basis of the present regime. The movement will have the power to dissolve groups whose only recourse would be an appeal to the chief of state who is also head of the

By CIA Under His Administration GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Dec. 22 (AP).-President Ford said today that he would not tolerate any domestic intelligence operations or spying on American citizens by the CIA. The President was responding to a New York Times report

Directed at Anti-War Groups Under Nixon

Ford Rules Out Domestic Activity

that the CIA had violated its charter by conducting major illegal domestic intelligence operations during the Nixon administration against the anti-war movement and other dissident groups in the United States.

Mr. Ford seld he bad received a telephone call about the article from CIA Director William Colby while he was traveling here on his way to Vail, Colo., for a vacation

Mr. Ford said that Mr. Colby reassured him during the call "that nothing comparable to what was stated in the article was going on over there and I told him that under no circumstances would I tolerate any such activities." Mr. Fird did not address the question of whether such

activities had been going on during the Nixon administration. He said that the CIA has "a very specific charter and they should live up to that charter. Asked if he had learned of the alleged domestic-intelligence activity before it had been revealed by The Times, the Pres-

ident said: "I had some partial information." He did not

telligence agents do not penetrate

The junior CIA officials who But he was described by an assobegan waving "the red flag" inciate as extremely concerned and side the agency, are known to believe that the alleged domestic disturbed by what he discovered at the CIA upon replacing Mr. spying on anti-war activists originated as an ostensibly legitimate counterintelligence operation to determine whether the anti-wax movement had been penetrated by foreign agents.

In 1969 and 1970, the CIA was asked by the White House to determine whether foreign govarnments were supplying undercover agents and funds to antiwar radicals and Black Panther groups in the United States. Those studies, conducted by CIA officials who did not know of the secret domestic intelligence activities, concluded that there was no evidence of foreign support

"It started as a foreign intelligence operation and it bureau-cratically grew," a source said. That's really the answer."

"They recruited plants, informers and doublers [doubleagents)," the source said. "The were collecting information and when counterintelligence collects information, you use all of those

techniques. Sources knowledgeable about the CIA believe that Mr. Angleton was permitted to continue his alleged domestic operations because of the great power he wields inside the agency as director of counterintelligence.

Dozens of other former CLA men talked in recent interviews with expressions of fear and awe about Mr. Angleton, an accomplished botanist and Yale graduate who once edited a postry magazine there.

He was repeatedly described by former CIA officials as an unrelenting cold warrior who was convinced that the Soviet Union was playing a major role in the anti-war activities.

Another former official char-

CIA Reportedly Conducted Major Illegal Operation in U.S. "an independent power in the CTA Even people in the agency aren't allowed to deal directly with the CI [counterintelligence]

people. Once in it." he said, "you're in it for life." An intelligence expert described the Special Operations Branch of counterintelligence as the "deepsnow section." Its liaison with Mr. Helms was conducted by Richard Ober, a long-time counterintelligence official who lisd served in New Delhi for the ClA. That unit performed the wiretaps

and break-ins anthorized by higher intelligence authorities. Mr. Angleton, reached by telephone last week, denied that his counterintelligence department operated domestically. "We know our judisdiction," he said.

Mr. Angleton told of a report from a U.S. agent in Moscow who was relaying information to the CIA on the underground and radical bombings in the United States during the height of the anti-war activity.

"The intelligence was not acquired in the United States." Mr. Angleton declared, "it came from Moscow. Our source there is still active and still productive, the opposition still doesn't know.'

Mr. Angleton then described how the CIA had obtained information from Communist sources about the alleged demolition training of black militants by the North Koreans. He also told of recent intelligence efforts involving the KGB and Yessir Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian

Liberation Organization. Officials closely involved with U.S. intelligence expressed amaixment and dismay that the head of counterintelligence would make such random suggestions during a telephone conversation with a

"You know." said a member of. Congress who is involved with the monitoring of CIA activities. that's even a better story than the domestic spying."

Wealthy Nations Tighten Immigration Curbs

By Clyde H. Farosworth PARIS, Dec. 22 (NYT).—On the elegant Avenue Victor Hugo, three black street sweepers leaned on their twig brooms in front of a shop displaying expensive sound equipment. They discussed the relative merits of tape recorders. Because they earned 75 cents an

hour, the products in the window were well out of their reach. The three are among 62 million immigrant workers from southern Europe, the Indian subcontinent and central and north Africa who live in the nine Common Market nations. With their families, the total is more than 13 million persons and, in West-

ern Europe, they make up 5 per cent of the population. The doors are closing on this movement of people, one of the most remarkable peacetime shifts of population in history, comparable to the move from Europe to America in the last century.

Not just European nations but other rich countries as well are getting nervous about the inflow of immigrants. All are reacting

to worsening economic prospects.

Job Offer

Australia and New Zealand have tightened their quota sys-tems. Canada, faced with immigration applications from more than 1 million persons during the next four years, requires that foreign workers enter with e firm joh offer or work in an occupation where the labor supply is

Britain has controlled immigra-

tion from the Commonwealth, which used to be unlimited, for the last decade. Controls have recently been made more strict. Australia and New Zealand have gone so far as to control the entry of Britons for the first time. Beginning Jen. 1; Britons will have to go through an initial

selection process by applying for a visa in London. An Australian official said the reason for the change was that "nasty incidents occurred when certain undesir-

ables entered Australia." Last year, one-quarter of the 100,000 immigrants to Australia were from Britain. This year, the total inflow will be kept to 80,000. West Germany, France, Bel-

gium, Denmark and Luxembourg have banned the entry of foreign workers in recent months. At. least two West German companies, Volkswagen and the General Motors Opel subsidiary, are. offering bonuses of np to \$3,000 to induce workers to quit and go back home. Twice within four years, the Swiss have dehated and then rejected xenophobic proposals which would have led to the deportation of hundreds of thou-

sands of "guest workers." The mix of immigrants differs from country to country. In West Germany, the predominant. nationalities are Turkish, Yugoslav and Italian. In France, Algerians form the largest foreign element, followed by Portuguese Spaniards and Italians. Recently, there has been an influx from

former colonies in black Africa.

In West Germany, migrants represent 11 per cent of the total work force but in industrial districts of Stuttgart, Ludwigsburg and Göppingen, migrant labor accounts for 20 per cent of all wageearners. In France, immigrants represent 11 per cent of the work force, in Britain, 7 per cent, and in Switzerland, 37 per cent. They work in hostels, hospitals

and public transport and take the night-shift and unskilled jobs in the rubber and plastics, metal. food and fodder, textile and construction industries According to an internal report

of the Common Market Executive Commission, "the workers are

often forced to live in shanty towns, improvised lodgings, unhealthy premises, hovels, attica decayed and overcrowded tenements in districts practically in-

United States with the "wetbacks" who make their way across the Rio Grande from Mexico and with the illegal immigrants who come to New York from Latin America and the Caribbean. The report says that most im-

migrants in EEC countries are second-class citizens who owe obligations to their host countries but are given few rights or benefits in return. The receiving country looks at the immigrant as a temporary phenomenon, and the "guest

worker" himself expects to stay

only a few years. He sends money

home every month. Only later

in the cycle does he call for his family and settle in.

-Former Nixon aide Charles Col-son, rehulfed in efforts for a direct presidential pardon three months ago, has submitted a formal petition for executive clemency through the Justice De-

Colson's lawyers submitted the petition Friday, department sources said. Coison is serving a prison term of one to three years for obstruction of justice. He admitted he had spread derogatory information about Daniel Elisberg, who gave the Pentagon

a pardon in September, but White House Counsel Philip Buchen replied that Colson had to follow normal procedure and file an application with the Justice Department's pardon attorney.

Joint Space Test Pleases Houston

HOUSTON, Dec. 22 (AP)~ Johnson Space Center officials said yesterday that they were well pleased with the first space flight simulation Friday between the center and a Soviet space flight control center.

"It went as well or better than I expected." Pete Frank, American flight director for the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, said. The first space mission involving the two countries is set for July 15.

The simulation flight was the first time that the Johnson mission control center had worked with another space flight control center. The communications from Johnson to the Russian control center, 40 miles north of Moscow, go hy land lines from Greenbelt, Md., to New York, then to a satellite, down to land lines in Europe, then onto the Russian center. Nine commercial lines are used.

Two Military Chiefs

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (AP).-China has disclosed the names of two more deputy chiefs of staff of the armed forces bringing to eight the number of those iden-

wen were identified by the official news agency as deputy chiefs of staff in articles about two separate functions ir Peking

U.S. Officials Open Contacts With Moderate Foes of Franco lated phosphate-rich desert colwould be a serious blow to U.S.

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Dec. 22 (WP).-In

a low-key but significant shift of policy toward the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. American officials have opened a dialogue with moderate democratic opponents of Western Europe's oldest rightist dictatorship. The round of contacts with tolerated opposition politicians, which began ecme time ago at embassy level, has recently been upgraded to include such highranking Washington visitors as Assistant Secretary of State. James Lowenstein, who last week had a quiet lunch in a Madrid restaurant with four establish-

In the past, senior State Department visitors had remained aloof from dissidents to avoid offending the sensitive Franco regime and to avoid giving the impression that the United States was meddling in Spanish

affairs The move to win friends among Snanish democrats appears to have been inspired by the events in Portugal, where the United States found itself virtually without support following the April military uprising. Secretary of

Warried to sell Japanese cameras, walches, radio-corder, III Fi equipment and electronic calculators. Wanted to buy Dunhill, Cartier and Du Poni lighters-

JONES PHOTO SUPPLIES LTD.

94, Nathan Road, Hong Kong.

State Henry Kissinger, it was said, does not want to be feced with a similar situation in Spain following the end of the Franco

While Washington does not anticipate a military coup in Spain, it has discovered in recent public opinion soundings that the United States is not popular here and that few Spaniards support an extension of the agreements about U.S. bases in Spain under present terms.

In current negotiations, Spain

is holding out for a mutual ee-

curity treaty, even though U. S.

officials have pointed out that such an errangement has little chance of approval hy the U.S. Sanate. During his three-day visit here to brief Spanish officials on the recent NATO meeting in Brussels, Mr. Lowenstein also gave "off-the-record" lecture the role of Congress in U.S. foreign policy at the U.S. Embassy residence. The talk was

by democratic dissidents, including one recently arrested for political activities.

attended by a number of Span-

ish military officers as well as

Protest to Kissinger Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina has protested about reports of U.S. contacts with dissidents to Mr. Kissinger during the secretary's stopovers in Spain en route to the Middle East, according to sources

In a related shift of policy.

the U.S. has backed Morocco in

its dispute with Spain over the

Spanish Sahara, a thinly popu-

ony with a long coastline on the Atlantic. While Morocco wants the dispute to be settled by the World Court at The Rague, Spain wants the people in the territory to decide their future in a referendum to be held by the middle of next year.

The U.S. position on the Sahara, as well as a recent shipment of U.S. arms to Morocco, has irritated the Spanish Foreign Ministry and alarmed senior Spanish military men. Spain muintains a large military contingent in the Sahara to protect the phosphate mines.

Balance of Power

Spanish democrats who met visiting U.S. officials in recent days said that the Americans not only explained the reason for the U.S stand on the future of the Sahara, but covered the entire field of U.S. policy in the Mediterranean, with particular emphasis on Italy and Portugal, and expressed views on how events in Spain could tlit the balance of power in the area.

political course of Spain in the post-Franco era, and what role. if any, the Commonist party. which has been outlawed for the inst 35 years, would play. The presence of a Communist in Portugal's government, and the possibility that a Communist may be included in a future Italian government, have been a source

of U.S. concern for months. The

emergence of Communism as a

major political force in Spain

The U.S. officials expressed

concern, the sources said, over the

Political 'Reform' Enacted

our fatherland and for the future Liberal and leftist groups that have operated illegally up to now found Mr. Herrera's words overly optimistic because the limitations imposed on the newly esteblished freedom are expected to be too narrow for them. Luis Apostua,

Under the new statute, which movement



REGULATION DRESS - Marching along during Army basic training at Fort Ord. Calif., is Tom Elliott, a Sikh minister also known as Hari Nam Singh Elliott. The 23-year-old native of Oswego, Ore., was given special permission by the military to wear the turban and beard. yesterday.

مكذامن الأجل

Guerge A distinguishable from ghettos." Agenie A similar situation exists in the

Colson Submits Pardon Request

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP),

papers to the press. Colson asked President Ford for

Identified by China

tified so far. Yang Cheng-wu and Ho Cheng-

of an Era

By Marjorie Hunter

whose departures somehow i to symbolize the end of in the Senate.

n Ervin Fulbright names, intoned a thousand or more over the years by il-call clerks, were sounded if time. Only two of them red before the 93d Congress

bags packed, his car walt-t the curb, Sen. Sam Er-D-N.C., slipped ont of the ter in midafternoon, withaiting for adjournment, to the drive back to his North na foothills, the locale for of the folksy tales that he i during the Senate Waternearings last year.

William Fulbright, D-Ark., ears the chairman of the most of his final day in fice, appearing on the floor



George Aiken

3. Agency Ends n on a Female ntraceptive

SHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT).

Food and Drug Adminisn has ended a six-month ban ie use of a widely prescribarraceptive device called the 1 to a disproportionate numf ebortions and even deaths cent years.

: FDA said, bowever, that se of the intrauterine dewill be carefully controlled. Dr. Alexander Schmidt, the commissioner, said the y has arranged with the facturer, A. H. Robins Co.,

nit distribution of the deto doctors who agree to er each patient at the time ertion and to keep detailed is of each patient's expe-2. Through this registry will be a continuing check e safety and efficacy of the

advisory committee to the had recommended that the be continued until serious questions were settled, 3chmidt said the arrangewith A. H. Robins will the agency to accumulate definitive data the com-

1ch Jet Tested ...

RES, France, Dec. 22 (UPI). : new Mirage F-1M-53 jet r flew for the first time toready for competition with ican and Swedish fighters military contract from sev-



ken, Ervin and Fulbright end Final Day in Senate

HINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT).

ers that spanned decades quietly Priday for three

Only Sen George Aiken, the 84-year-old dean of the Senate, sat through moch of the final hours of debate, his white hair mussed, his craggy face pensive as his 34 years as Republican senator from Vermont neared an

> In his parting words to old colleagues, Sen. Aiken offered a bit of advice to those who, like him, would be leaving:
> "I want to say to those of us

> who are attending our last session of the Senate that I think we have a lot of work to do when we get home, because there is a great deal of misunderstanding about what the work of Congress is, what the work of government is, and there is a lot of misrepresen-

> tation.
> "It seems to me that probably those of us who are going home can do as much good there as we have been here in the last few

Sen. Aiken will retire to his native Vermont early next year. Before leaving, Sen. Ervin guided through to final passage the last bill of his nearly 21 years in the Senate—a measure to speed up federal criminal trials and

Tve been trying to get this bill for five or six years," he said later. "This is a good way for me Sen. Ervin, 78, who will retire

to his old hometown of Morganto his old hometown of morgan-ton, N.C., also had a word of advice for colleagues.

"I advise them to persevere in righteousness," he said, his eye-brows bobbing merrily.

"It was not foreign aid or legis.

It was not foreign aid or legislation dealing with wars or threats of wars that preoccupied Sen. Fulbright, 69, in his final hours in the office that he had

held for 30 years. His final insertion in the Congressional Record dealt, instead, with the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, created under legislation of which he was a principal sponsor...

"I would much rather our nation be respected for achieve-ments in the cultural field," he said, "than that we be feared as a nuclear giant, I think the Kennedy Center is a symbol of what should be our aspirations for a good society."



Sam Ervin

TWA and Boeing **Sued After Crash** For \$850 Million

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (Reuters).

Trans World Airlines and the Boeing Co. have been sued for \$850 million in an action stemming from the crash of a TWA jet near Washington Dec. 1. The suit, filed in a federal court

here by F. Lee Bailey, a promicriminal lawyer, alleges a lack of adequate and properly functioning safety devices aboard the Boeing-727. The aircraft crashed into the

fog-shrouded Blue Ridge Mountains about 45 miles northwest of Washington, killing all 93 persons The suit was brought on behalf

of Mrs. Essle English of Denmark, S.C., whose daughter, Mrs. Annie Killingsworth, 25, of Columbus, Ohio, was one of the passengers

U.S. Steel Submits Price Rise Data

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP). The nation's largest steel producer, U.S. Steel Corp., submitted written documentation to the government Friday as justifica-tion of its 8-per-cent increase in prices of many steel products. Fresident Ford had demanded that the firm explain its price

of Wage and Price Stebility, which is investigating the price hikes, said that it had received a note from a second steel company, CF & I of Pueblo, Colo. saying that it elso would send material to Washington to lustify its own announced price increases.

77 Held in Mozambique JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 22 (UPD .- The police and Frelimo troops in Mozambique have arrested 77 persons—most of them whites—suspected of "creating a climate of uncertainty" and have tightened security in the port of Beira, the South African Broadcasting Corp. said today.



OUT OF THE PAST-Two chimneysweeps in Lakewood. Colo., a suburb of Denver, wear the traditional clothes although they charge an up-to-date \$30.

The 93d Congress's Record Of Achievement-and Failure

By David E. Rosenbaum

enrolled in pension plans certain

basic protection was the most im-

portant measure in the area of

domestic social programs, but there were other significant mea-

Under one measure, part of the

money collected from federal taxes on gasoline, tires and truck-

ing tonnage, which beretofore could be used only to construct

highways, would be available to build mass transit systems. An-other bill provided, for the first

time, federal grants to local tran-sit agencies to help pay their

Congress also approved an in-trease in Social Security pay-ments to reflect the sharp rise in

living costs and raised the federal minimum wage in states from \$1,60 an hour at the beginning of

this year to \$2 this year and \$2.30

in 1975 for most nonfarm work-

Another measure increased edu-

cational benefits for veterans,

giving Vietnam . veterans ap-

proximately the same level of sup-port under the GI Bill as World

In its last days, this Congress,

ures providing for hundreds

reacting to the nation's rapidly

rising unemployment, enacted

of thousands of public service jobs

and expanded unemployment

compensation for those out of

War II veterans received.

operating expenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT), -The last two years were numul-tuous politically and the 93d Congress, which adjourned Friday night, was in the center of the

It will go down in history as the Congress that helped depose a president and, in the process, precedents for investigation and impeachment.

It was the 93d Congress that

first used the procedures of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution—to confirm Gerald Ford and Nelson Rockefeller as vicepresidents. Because of the political turmoff,

the legislative accomplishments of the last two years received less attention than they might have otherwise. But congressional leaders believe that some of the laws that were enacted may also prove to have great import, For example, while the nation's

attention was focused on Richard Nixon's resignation and Mr. Ford's ascension to the presidency, Congress cleared legislation in August setting strict standards for private pension plans.

30 Million Affected

There are 30 million Americans and many experts believe the congressional action was as important as was the enactment of Medicare a decade ago in protecting the welfare of the elderly.

In the area of foreign affairs. the 93d Congress passed a major trade bill, which opens the way to important international negotiations, and passed legislation limiting the power of a president to commit U.S. armed forces to foreign hostilities without con-gressional approval. The law was enacted over Mr. Nixon's veto. By using its power to withhold

funds, Congress forced Mr. Nixon to end U.S. bombing in Cambodia

in August, 1973. Congress took steps to improve its machinery for dealing with the budget and enacted legislation that alters the traditional method of financing political campaigns through large private contribu-

Also of importance to long-term national policy were a farm bill that turned agricultural policy around after nearly 40 years of reliance on crop controls.

The 93d Congress failed to complete action on a number of significant issues.

The Eouse Ways and Means Committee spent much of the last two years on the question of revising the tax law bot comprehensive tax reform legislation never reached the floor of the

Tax reform and the issue of national health insurance are likely to be given priority in the next Congr No broad legislation was enact-

ed to conserve energy, despite the energy crisis of the winter of 1973-74. Two bills sought by environ-mentalists failed to be enacted. A measure providing grants to

states to help them develop land-use policies was passed by the Senate but defeated in a procedural vote in the House.

And a bill setting federal regulations for the strip-mining of coal cleared Congress in the last days of this year's session but i- certain to be vetoed by Mr.

In several areas, the Demo-cratic-controlled Congress block-ed efforts by the Republican administration to change basic federal programs.

Congress rejected Mr. Nixon's proposal for education revenue sharing and approved a five-year extension of most existing programs aiding elementary and secondary schools and their students. It also failed to pass ef-fective restrictions on busing, although Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford

Congress continued housingsubsidy programs, despite administration recommendations to phase them out in favor of cash payments to the poor.

The bill guaranteeing workers



The first official announcement about Mr. Rockefeller's role was made by White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen after Mr. Rockefeller and the Presi-dent met, both alone and with members of both of their staffs, for about 90 minutes late Friday. Mr. Nessen, at a news briefing,

plaining" the President's domestic and foreign programs "through-

also announced the following duties for the Vice-President, who was sworn in Thursday night: He will assume the vice-chairmanship of the National Security Council.

 At his own request, he will have a "special interest" in handling the Domestic Council role in coordinating activities with governors and mayors.

• He has been appointed a member of the Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy headed by Robert Murphy.

Adviser System

Mr. Nessen also said that Mr. Ford had asked Mr. Rockefeller to make a study of the White House system of having a scien-tific adviser or board of advisers. with an eye to whether this system should be revised. The President has asked for a report from Mr. Rockefeller "in a month or so," Mr. Nessen said.

In addition to his apparent role as a major national spokes-man for such presidential pro-grams as the Strategic Arms Limitetion Talks, Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Rockefeller will have a role in the planning of the 1976 Bicentennial celebration of America's independence. Although Friday's announce-

ment spelled out Mr. Rockefeller's official dolles and respon-sibilities, it gave little hint of how much actual power he would Mr. Ford is chairman ex officio

of the Domestic Council and, as Mr. Nessen pointed out, the ex-ecutive director's job is a day-to-day administrative post. That would be too time consuming for the President. This could mean, then, that the real power in the Domestic Council could be Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Nessen stressed that "the President felt strongly that he has an open door to the Vice-President." He said it had been decided that members of the Vice President's staff will be attending regular White House staff meet Earlier, Congress voted to allow Americans to own gold, beginning Dec. 31, for the first time Mr. Rockefeller will also have

a role in recruiting "top people" for the administration, Mr. Nes-

U.S. Congress Unit Urges Cut In Taxes of Up to \$12 Billion

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (WP). The Joint Economic Committee of Congress today unanimously called for a \$10-billion to \$12-billion tax cut and other "immediate" changes in administration policy so as to restore a "healthy rate" of economic

At the same time, to prodoce the "shock effect" necessary for cutting hack energy use, the comgalion gasoline tax. All of the estimated \$25 billion thus collected should be rebated to avoid worsening the economic slide, it

The emphasis of the report, commissioned by a Senate resolution of Aug. 7, was that the mation faces its worst recession in more than 35 years. It argued that the only way to combat both recession and inflation is to use fiscal end monetary stimulants and intervention in some wageprice matters to restore economic

The group warned that the nation would still be in deep trouble for the rest of the decade, even if, as it assumes, the administration shortly adopts more expan-

Jobless Forecast At best, the report said, the

United States is destined to suffer from high unemployment rates for several years. It predicted that the jobless rate even with the stimulus it recommended-would average 7 1/2 per cent in the last half of 1975, 7 per cent in 1976, and 6 per cent in 1977.

If there was a bright note, it

was the prediction that infla-tionary pressures would ease off in 1975, the rate dropping to about 7 per cent after midyear if good harvests are satisfactory and there are "no new unan-ticipated external price shocks."

Comoro Independence

MORONI, Comoro Islands, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Residents of the four islands of the Comoro archipelago voted for independence from France in a referendum today, officials said. The islands in the Indian Ocean have 172,000

The committee has no legislative functions, but its studies and hearings over the years have influenced thinking on economic

Withoot a shift in policy, the committee saw recession continuing into 1976, creating an unemployment rate at the end of 1975 of more than 6 per cent "and still Hsing."

Recommendations Among committee recommendations were:

 Tougher wage-price intervention by the administration but no comprehensive wage and price controls, which it said are appropriate and unrealistic at this • A rollback of oil prices— "new" as well as "old" oil—but

an increase in the price of new natural gas.

• A much easier monetary poiicy than the one new being fol-lowed by the Federal Reserve

Board · An investigation of the retail food industry by the Federal Trade Commission.

 New legislation to require "divestiture and reorganization" in industries dominated by monopoly power.

• A \$6-billion program creat-

ing 750,000 public jobs at a 6.5per-cent unemployment level, ris-ing by \$1.8 billion to \$2 billion and 250,000 jobs for each addi-tional 0.5-per-cent rise in the job-



30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS Open delity except Sunday 9 e.m. 5:30 p.m. you may also buy from the other crystal and chies stores on the famous Paradis Street. Métros: Poissonnière & Gare de l'Est.



NO ROOF OVER HER HEAD-A woman in La Paz, Bolivia, weeps amid the ruins of her slum home after a cave-in. More than 60 homes were ruined, but no lives lost.

Ford's 'WIN' War on Prices Is Fizzling Out

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (WP). -It was to be, in President Ford's words, a veritable war on inflation in the United States, with all the home front trappings-vegetable gardens, inducements to shop cheaply and tiny flags to reward nongouging merchants. WIN (Whip Inflation Now) was the slogan.

Two months later the wer is scarcely a skirmish. In Washing-ton, the general staff consists of two full-time volunteers and two part-timers. Thousands of letters from earnest cooperative citizens remain unanswered. Gone is the adventurous notion of urging cit-izens to sign pledges to abstain from shopping at overpricing stores (there was not enough money to print the pledge cards). The nation's mayors were

asked to cooperate by establishing local WIN committees but their response according to an official was "thin," An advertising

was abandoned because funds
were not available.

"WIN was what the advertising nouncing the beginning of "a world would call an over-prom-

ise," cbserved Edward Block, a Chicago executive who has taken over as WIN's volunteer executive director. "More was anticipated than was reasonable to

200,000 Letters

His predecessor, Russell Free-burg, wearily recalls the first days of WIN when a tiny staff was trying to handle the avalanche of inquiries that ran to 1,000 telephone calls a day and more than 200,000 letters addressed to President Ford.

What we have been doing so far," Mr. Freeburg said, "is like building en airplane in mid-air. WIN was the outgrowth of recommendations given to Mr. Ford by his Citizen's Action Committee to Fight Inflation. He gave it the acronym and popularized by conspicuously wearing a

WIN button whenever he was in

public view He gave it a personal sendoff

great citizens' mobilization

He could not complain about the immediate response. Thou-sands wrote Mr. Ford asking specifically what they could do to be p and there the momentum stopped. Programs to enlist macses of volunteers did not exist, even on paper, and WIN's headquarters lacked the manpower to reply.

Even the small staff borrowed from other agencies began to dwindle and at least 100,000 let-ters to Mr. Ford are still un-

The task of picking up the pieces and reorganizing WIN has fallen to Mr. Block, a Chicagoan on loan for two months from the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., where be is vice-president for public

His goals are modest and admittedly still a little vague. Asked to explain what the new WIN programs will include, be begins, "I can hardly wait to hear what in speeches, ticking off the things I'm going to say,"



Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4-Monday, December 23, 1974 *

Spain's Ticking Bomb

With Generalissimo Franco still nominally in charge at 82, the Spanish government is pursuing a policy of intensified repression that makes a mockery of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro's promise last February of modest liberalization.

Premier Arias must have been embarrassed when he presented the nation with his long-awaited bill to give Spaniards "the right to associate freely for political purposes." Far from giving a green light for free organization of parties for the first time in 35 years, the bill vests decisions on what groups may organize in the National Movement, the only political organization allowed in Spain since Gen Franco's victory in the civil war.

This would effectively rule out legality for all democratic forces, for all of themfrom moderate right to moderate left-agree that a democratic system must replace the authoritarian regime built by the Generalissimo. None would agree to function under control of the Falange-dominated National Movement. So moch for Mr. Arlas's claim

that the bill would bring "an important consolidation of the democratic process."

The bili on political association is one of many disappointments in the fast year for those who had hoped for liberalization. In June. Gen. Franco dismissed the chief of the general staff, an officer said to favor the gradual restoration of democracy. In October, the Generalissimo forced ont of the cabinet a minister of information who had granted wider press freedom.

Repression and police torture have increased, along with the opposition-peaceful and otherwise-that such tactics provoke. More than a thousand have been arrested for political activity this year and 450 remain in jail

These policies and tactics not only cannot insure continuation of a Franco-type regime after the Generalissimo's departure: they will make a nonviolent transition to the post-Franco era impossible. The time for arranging a peaceful political evolution in Spain is rapidly running out. It will be tragic if Gen. Franco-or those who control him-cannot recognize that fact.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Common Market Upbeat

As Dr. Johnson once said of a dog walking on its hind legs, the surprising thing about the unity of the nine old nation states of Europe's Common Market is not how well they toddle along together but that they do it at all. The recent summit conference in Paris should help the Nine do it better, Only two or three years ago, almost any of the measures now adopted would have been treated as a spectacular step forward. And if they work out as planned, these new procedural decisions could mark a constitutional watershed for the European Com-

Most important is the so-called "institutionalization of the summit." The nine chiefs of government will meet "routinely" at least three times yearly instead of dramatically at intervals of one to three years -and, in effect, constitute themselves into a kind of European cabinet to improve Common Market decision-making

Both the new summit-level European council and the newly organized ministerial councils will attempt to speed their work by

majority decisions, abandoning the rule of unanimity except on issues affecting vital national interests. The powerless European assembly, its members now named by national parliaments, is to be elected directly by universal suffrage, perhaps as early as 1978. This new European parliament is expected gradually to assume many of the powers of the national parliaments.

The Common Market is like a man on a bicycle: it must progress or topple. Progress toward common foreign policy positions has been made in the past year. But progress toward economic and monetary union has been blocked first by the breakdown of the world monetary system and, more recently, by the oil-money crisis. Union in the field of defense remains distant.

The institutional reforms now agreed upon could advance all these objectives. A United States of Europe will not be created in this decade and perhaps not even by the end of the century. But significant steps toward the political mechanism that could hring it about are now finally heing taken. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The United Nations

The impression is about that it was half out of indifference and half out of spite that the United States decided against participation in a proposed new United Nations "Special Fund' to finance emergency relief and development. But this is unfair. The United States hardly deserves to take sweeping bows for its recent record with respect to international largesse The story of the Special Fund, bowever, is something else again, and it begins with the General Assembly special session on the world economy convened last soring. That meeting was convened at the oil cartel's initiative so that the cartel could hiur the blame for its sudden savage price

For the 32 so-called most seriously affected '(MSA) countries, a one-year one-shot program termed the UN Emergency Operation was set up under the respected Raul Prebisch to mobilize special financial ald. All things considered, this program is doing pretty well so far, Mr. Prebisch reports, although the needs are huge and continuing. The United States, whose own emergency-aid plan last spring was brushed aside, is nonetheless contributing through various channels to the Emergency Operation. There is no sign that its pique at the General Assembly's capriciousness in the recent session, which closed last Wednesday, has affected its policy toward this program

The Special Fund, however, is a horse of a different hue. It was voted into existence, on paper, last spring essentially hecause more advanced countries-other than the 32 most seriously affected-wanted to find a new way to tap the capital of old rich and new rich alike. This fund is supposed to open for

business on Jan. 1 as a permanent institution. But not one country has put one nickel into it. The United States prefers to funnel its development contributions through agencies of its own, such as AID, or through existing international institutions that it knows and partly controls, such as the World Bank. Other Western donors feel exactly the same way. Every single country in the oil cartel has evinced a similar desire to offer development funds only through bilateral or regional channe's sensitive to its own direction. None wishes to create a hank controlled by borrowers, as the Special Fund would be. News reports bave put the onus on the United States for not joining the Special Fund. But the impetus hehind the fund was transient and political, and it now seems evident that, with or without the United States, the Special Fund was in effect stillborn.

Perhaps at some future point the international community will decide to funnel development funds through a United Nations institution, one that is subject to the political currents and rivalries which make the General Assembly the feisty forum it is. That will happen, it it ever happens. at about the same time that the states making up the international community are ready to commit their security, as well as their development, to an international body. For the time being, however, there are plenty of outlets for development funds. In so far as development is a money prohlem, it is not that there are too few banking windows. The problem is that there is not enough money.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

East-West Détente

It has been an instructive week for détente-watchers. The Russians, understandably nettled by public pronouncements

is proceeding with the controversial trade reform bill. Its reasoning is that though the Russiana may have to talk tough to preserve their image, the expansion of East-West trade and of détente in general



Time for Unity in U.S. Government

By James Reston

1974, a time of economic and political termed in the world, a strong case can be made for the creation of a bipartisan government of national unity in Wash-

It could not be a "national ish parliamentary terms, but it might help, especially now when President Ford is reorganizing his administration and calling for a moratorium on partisan rancor.

Accordingly, in the present exceptional circumstances, it is in Ford's power to select a cabinet from the best men and women in the country, regardless of party, and at least try to negotiate a compromise program with the Democratic leaders for the last two years of his term.

These two years will carry us to the 200th anniversary of the republic-obviously an occasion for national unity—and into the last quarter of the century, when the purpose and performance of the United States will be critical, and maybe even decisive, for the peace and order of the world.

Danger Period

Like the period between Munich and the outbreak of the Second World War, the nation now faces what Henry Stimson then called "a clear and present danger." It is not a danger of war now but of economic trouble at home and monetary and political chaos

Franklin Roosevelt reacted to Stimson's call for unity by putting him and Frank Knox, both Republicans, into the cabinet. This was more symbolic than anything else, but it reassured a troubled people that their political leaders were going to work together and put the national interest ahead of personal or party interest.

The trend now in Washington is in the opposite direction. As prices and unemployment rise, partisan tension increases. Democrats are coming into the 94th Congress next month with formidable majorities, but with no agreed remedles for the re-

At one and the same time, they proclaim their willingness to cooperate with Ford, but try to make him lock like another Herbert Hoover. Meanwhile, the presidential campaign of 1976 has already started, and personal ambitions are beginning to add to the confusion, not only on domestic economic policy, but in the nation's relations with the Soviet Union, China, Europe and the Middle East.

In fairness, the Democratic leaders in Congress-Mike Mansfield in the Senate and Speaker Albert and majority leader Tip O'Neill in the House—are trying to cooperate with Ford, but there is no party program, allegiance, or discipline. They can talk and

WASHINGTON.—At the end of moratorium on partisan squabbling to negotiate with them anyway, over economic policy and a part-nership with the Democrats, but is not acting on it, and once he gets rid of the old Nixon team and appoints one of his own, he will probably be stuck with it for

the next two years. is that the President would have to negotiate with the Democratic leaders about the program he proposes to put before the new 94th Congress, but he will have it is.

either before the Congress meets or after, for they have the votes, not only to defeat his party pro-

Ford has promised to cooperate with the Democrats, to consult The objection to a bipartisan and conciliate, but not to share government of unity, of course, responsibility, and this may be the only way and the only time to avoid a party struggle which could only make the economic crisis even more difficult than

Jackson's Candidacy: Rajar Does Character Count: B1

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Sen. Henry has foreign obligations or enemie Jackson, D-Wash, has become a one-man shadow government, with a foreign policy he has forced the administration (and the Soviet Union) to accommodate, and an energy policy that has one advantage over the administration's energy policy: Jackson's policy exists.

Now he is going to find out how far an untelegenic man of character can go toward the White House on nothing but an unrivaled and perhaps even unprecedented record of legislative accomplishment. The drama of his nomination drive derives from this: he is running not only against a flock of competitors, most of them lightweights, but also against the theory that today, more than ever, lightweights can aspire to high office because, more than ever, a record of performance in government is irrelevant to an effective candi-

Walter Bagehot's description of Sir Robert Peel fits Jackson, "A man of common opinions and un-common abilities." He is the emdoxy; the pedigree of his ideas, like his career in Congress, runs back to the Franklin Roosevelt

Regarding domestic policies he probably is the most liberal can-didate in the field, if one defines liberalism (as, alas, one must) largely in terms of a breezy con-fidence in the ability of federal power to achieve intended effects. No candidate has more confidence in the ability of the federal government to control, regulate, ration and generally regulate, ration and generally supplant market forces, efficiently and beneficently, in allocating the resources and directing the choices of 212 million Americans.

He has served in the federal government in Congress since 1941, and he almost certainly gives it the unwarranted benefit of warranted doubts. But this mistake serves to establish his

The only people who call Jackson a "conservative" are Demotratic leftists who know better, but who cynically persist, incled by resentment of Jackson's fidelity to the Democratic party's noble foreign policy record. As Mark Twain said, nothing is harder to bear than the burden and conciliate, but not to share of good example, and Jackson is unbearabla because he has foresworn the current liberal tactio for winning office. That tactle is to pander to a weary public's understandable desire to believe that the United States no longer

that require costly and strenuon sacrifices.

Jackson has suffered the fet ... of the late Pelix Frankfurter When Frankfurter was appointed to the Supreme Court he was recognized as a liberal; by the time he left some liberals were calling him a conservative. But he never changed his policy of judicial restraint. He just refus. ed to tack with the winds that blew flimsier liberals away from principles that had become tar tically inconvenient.

Formidable Foe

Jackson, like most ordinar Democrats, is proud of the fact (and it is a fact) that the Democratic party has been the most formidable adversary of the 20th century's worst political diseases Communism and fascism. But he has not yet developed what Bagehot saw in William Pitt The successful power to give in a more than ordinary manner the true feelings and sentiment of ordinary men." That probably is an indispensable attribute of great Democratic leader. But it successful Democratic candidate at a time when eloquence, and even simple articulateness, an scarce commodities in both parties.

The strength of his candidary may be that he, more than any of his rivals, believes that the voters in 1976 will be responding to conditions substantially differ ent-and worse-than those that exist today. If the deterioration of economic conditions, world-wide, is as steep and steady as Jackson thinks it may be, his reputation as a man of policies ():1 a "governing man"-may matte more than the incurable bland ness of his public personality.

Hard times concentrate voten minds on essentials, Jackson, man of no waste motion, is man of essentials, all policy and no flair. This, and the respec it has earned from friends and r. foes alike, places Jackson among: :: the greatest senators, like Henr Clay and Robert Taft. They like Jackson, attracted the sup port of many people who differe with them on many policies. matters, but who cherished char acter-the scarcest commoditywherever it is found.

That comparison, though flat tering, and not extravagantly state has a dark dimension. Clay an Taft are the two senators where most conspicuously deserved th presidency, but never achieved "

Giscard I—A Sense of Style

By C.L. Sulzberger

DARIS.—It should not be surprising to this elegant nation that its new President, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, should have brought with him to France's highest office a conscious and intellectualized sense of style. For Giscard, as he is generally known, style is not only an expression of artistic grace but part of the technique of governing.

He does not limit application of this personal philosophy to deci-sions concerning formal ceremonisis: removal of the drums from renditions of the national anthem; changing the route of the Bastille Day parade to the area of

He seeks to impose a new concept of personal style on the pres-idency itself, leaning to informality when possible. He receives visitors he knows in sweater, ac-companied by his splendid Weimaraner dog, Jugurtha, and re-serves to himself the private life customary to prosperous, cultivated Frenchmen.

For the tall, quiet-spoken and reflective chief of state, style is the aesthetic of action. It plays a role in various spheres and he feels it can influence the balance

of political forces. When public opinion doesn't perceive the uitimate goal of governmental policy, it focuses on the style of its presentation

This is a subtle approach to the art of applying power. Thus, the single word "style" embraces the argumentation of issues. For Giscard a new style must be used because ours is a new time. Certainly the President has no-

criticism for the personal style of his immediate predecessors. He acknowledges De Gaulle's style as superb: that of a great military chief. Pompidou, on the other hand, was simple in the best sense and gave to his office a maximum possible dignity. Part of the Giscardien approach

to this concept of style is an obvious change in methodology. For the first time under the Fifth Republic a President mixes with the people, out of office hours, an approach that would have astounded De Gaulle and which encourages criticism by some contemporary But, as the President points out,

this search for contacts is no new thing for French chiefs of state. King Henry IV mixed extensively with his subjects, Napoleon I circulated freely in Paris, falking with everyone who crossed his path. The establishment of direct relations between people and leaders has, indeed, proven useful.

Dining Out

Now this must be modernised, however. For example, next year Giscard bopes that he and his wife can dine once a month in the home of a family they have not previously known, thus broadening an interchange of ideas at all social and intellectual levels. Nevertheless, the President

takes pains to stress that this informal approach has nothing to do with a scarch for political popularity, only with a modern-izing of the efficacy of his office. Under the Fifth Republic, he reasons, a sufficiently long term is guaranteed to French leaders at all levels. The next election here is scheduled to occur in 1978; there is no need to campaign all the time in between.

Nor does he think the search for popularity is customarily a feature of the French political scene. He looks back over history and concludes that most famous statesmen, from Richelieu to Clemenceau, rarely if ever went out

of their way to cater to man; Despite these personal views on :--

the art of leadership in France, Giscard agrees with De Gaulle and Pompidon that the world is now so complex that LUTOD executive power in a democracy must he strong in the name of d. 19700 ficiency. But he sees the need to preserve a valid legislative as In Berthority and feels that, in this respect, he differs from the general, who didn't bother too much with distinctions between the governmental branches.

The legislature in a democracy he reasons, has enormous power " ... to change society—as with the way law permitting abortion in Catholic France, just passed by the National Assembly And the relegislature, Giscard believes, cm p2help him in his project to make this country more flexible to face the problems of the present and immediate future.

The President, who is about to celebrate his first Christmas in office, considers himself a man of the center and wholly without preconceived prejudice. Looking in his own psychological mirror he might say: "Here is a man of the center-left on economic and Polky] social questions and a man of the () il ilis ing national tradition." Yet spart from the style in which he gards these leanings, he avoids meth-odological definition.

Short letters have a better chance or being published All letters are subject signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Challenge to Europe The appearance of Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's editorial (THT, Dec. 10) has pleased me, because it draws the reader's attention to the necessity of considering the complex interdependence of the international political problems,

But he has not convinced me that the official French position to deal with the energy crisis is a better alternative than Kissinger's plan, which would entail a super challenge by the United States to Europe. SE VAN DIJK

in diversity and nuances.

Zollikon, Switzerland.

tion. This is doubtful since the extensive research program supported by the Department of Transportation on the environmental consequences of advertent modification of atmospheric czone (Climatic Impact Assessment Program) has heen widely publicized. Another, more ominous, reason could be a purposeful attempt to play down the growing alarm concerning the newly realized disastrous effect that would re-

As one who has participated in CIAP, I suggest that the analysis and statement of the Defence Department is dangerously false. JULIUS LONDON.

sult from a large-scale mudear

what has happened in Brazil over the past three or four centuries. I personally know some Brazilians who are extremely angered by any attempt from outsiders to raise doubt as to their mixed ancestry. These people bave solved their racial problems in bed And I would draw the attention of your readers to the fact that in many Brazilian urban centers there are exclusive clubs for Arabs and . . Jews! The world has a lot to learn from Brazilians in the field of racial

ERIC-JOHN WOODWARD. Caronge, Geneva.

The International Result Tribune welcomes letters from to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publica-tion. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully

Grov

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Obituaries

Rajani Dutt, 79. Theoretician Of Britain's Communist Party

munist party, died here Friday after a long illness.

The party was founded in 1920 and Mr. Dutt served on the Executive Committee from 1922 to 1965. He was vice-chairman from 1956 to 1965, when he resigned in a leadership shuffle

Mr. Dutt was the first editor of the Workers' Weekly, from 1922

Deodorized Work Ethic

BONN, Dec. 22 (Reuters). -A labor tribunal in Muchidori, m southern Germany, has rejected an appeal by a 57-year-old woman who was dismissed from her post-office job because of body odor.

During the hearing, fellow workers m the same department said the woman's penetrating odor caused them mental distress, and a woman colleague said she was anesthetized by the smell.

The tribunal in a ruling made public last week, said the post office could not be expected to keep the woman in her job at the risk of losing other workers.

Five Tupamaros Found Murdered On Uruguay Road

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 22 (AP),-The bodies of five Tupamaro guerrillas were found tied, blindfolded and riddled with bullets Friday beside a rural highway 50 miles from here.

There was speculation that the executions of the three women and two men were in reprisal for the assassination Thursday in Paris of Uruguay's military attache, Col. Ramon Trabal. The gov-ernment said the five victims had been identified as members of the leftist guerrilla group.

On the road near the bodies, the killers scratched the letter "M" three times. Police said theycould not identify the "signature" but it could be that at a Urugusyan group copying the "AAA," a rightist death squad in Argentina that has murdered leftists; Authorities declined to link the

Tupamaro slayings with the slaying of Col. Trabal. They said an investigation was being conducted. After Thursday's slaying, an anonymous caller telephoned a rews agency in France and said that Col. Trabal had been assassinated by "the Raul Sendic International Brigade" for allegedly torturing Tupamaro prisoners in Uruguay.

European Reds Agree to Parley In Berlin in 1975

BUDAPEST, Dec. 22 (UPI).— Representatives of 28 European Communist parties ended a threeday meeting today with an agreement to set up a preparatory committee for a party conference to be beld in Berlin next year.

A communique issued after the meeting said all European Communist parties could join the preparatory committee.

East Germany's perty was charged with organizing the com-mittee's activities, the communi-

It did not disclose an exact date for the meeting. Conference sources said it will be held in the first half of 1975.

Polsky Leaves Russia

On His Way to Israel MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (Reuters). -Physicist Viktor Polsky, a leading Jewish activist who has been waiting four years for permission to emigrate, left today for Israel, friends said after seeing him off at the airport.

Mr. Polsky, 44, received permis sion to leave six weeks ago, but be has been recovering from an appendicitis operation. He is going first to Vienna, accompanied by his wife, Yelena, his 16-Year-old daughter Marina his mother, father-in-law, sister and

LONDON, Dec. 22 (NYT).— to 1924, and was editor of its suc Rajani Palme Dutt, 79, a founder and for many years the leading theoretician of the British Com-Labour Monthly from 1921 until cessor, the Daily Worker, from 1936 to 1938. He also edited the Labour Monthly from 1921 until

Son of Physician He was born at Cambridge in 1896, the son of Upendra Krishna Dutt, an Indian physician, and Anna Palme Dutt, who was Scandinavian. He attended the Perse School at Cambridge and Balliol College at Oxford, achieving honors in his studies. But his politi-cal activities led to a brief imment in 1916 and he was

Marxist propagandizing Mr. Dutt twice ran unsucce fully for Parliament on the Com-munist ticket, in Birmingham in 1945 and in East Woolwich in

expelled from Oxford in 1917 for

His numerous books included "The Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published in 1834; "World Politics," 1936; "The Prob-lem of India," 1943, and "The Crists of Britain and the British

Richard Long

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22 (AP).

—Felevision actor Richard Long.

47, a regular in "Maverick" and

"77 Sunset Strip" and the professor," died yesterday.

Mr. Long had been hospitalized

for the last month for a heart condition, a spokesman for Tarza-na Hospital said.

His first prominent television role was Gentleman Jack Darby, the suave gambler in the "Maverick" series. He was detective Rex Randolph in "Bourbon Street Beat," then continued the role in "77 Sunset Strip.":

Dragoslav Protitch UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec.

72, a UN under secretary for 15 rs until his retirement in 1969;

died yesterday.

After 23 years in the Yugoslav diplomatic service, Mr. Protitch joined the provisional secretariat of the UN in London in Septem-ber, 1945. When the secretariat was organized on a permanent hasis the following year, he be-came a member of the Department of Political and Security Affairs. In 1954, he was appointed under secretary for political and security affairs.

\$3-Million Plot Is Foiled in U.S.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Dec. 22 (AP) -A 24-year-old man who allegedly threatened to set off seven bombs at Disneyland in Anaheim, Calif., and Disney World in Orlando, Fla., was arrested yesterday when he tried to claim \$3 million as an extersion payoff, anthorities said.

A note left in a bus depot locker here had presented the extortion demand with a threat to explode bombs during a 15-day period if the money were not paid. Craig Douglas Hassler, a transient who had been living at a

Santa Barbara motel, was held without bail for investigation after arraignment on federal charges of using interstate commerce for extortion. Police said he was arrested after picking up, in a railroad yard, a box that he thought held the payoff but which did not. They said they had no evidence that he actually possessed explosives.

Whitlam Cites Wilson's Support

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPI).-Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said Friday that British Prime Minister Harold Wilson as-sured him that he supports the Australian'e appeal to the United States and the Soviet Union to avoid any confrontation 'n the Indian Ocean.

"We discussed fairly briefly Britaine interest in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia," Mr. Whitiam said at a news conference. Mr. Wilson assured me the British government very much supports the attitude of the Australian government in calling on the superpowers to avoid any confrontation in the Indian Ocean He reiterated this in very cordial terms."

Russia Orbits Satellite

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (Reuters) .-The Soviet Union today launched communications satellite Mol-niya-2 to aid its long-distance phone, television and radio systems, Tass reported.

Group of Nonconformist Artists Has Approved Show in Leningrad

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (UPD.—A group of nonconformist artists staged an exhibition of their paintings in Leningrad today with official permission, Western newsmen said. There were no incidents.
Reports from Leningrad said several hundred persons had

lined up for admission at the House of Culture an hour before the exposition opened.

Policemen looked on but did not interfere with the show.

In Moscow on Sept. 15, Communist party volunteers broke up an unauthorized, outdoor nonconformist art show with buildozers and fire hoses. The show was held peacefully with official permission two weeks later.

More than 20 painters put works on show in today's Leningrad exhibition. Many of the works displayed were clearly influenced by modern Western trends. Newsmen who compared it with the Moscow show said this

Authorities gave their permission for today's exhibition provided no "anti-Soviet" or "pornographic" works were displayed. It was reported that three paintings were banned as "too



DESPAIR - Mrs. Yuk Mal Lan, the mother of Mun Se Kwang, the assassin of the wife of South Korea's President, breaks into tears after he was executed.

Boston Anti-Busing Plot Said To Call for Blasting Bridges

By Ronald J. Ostrow

ment they have given the case

shows the extent of fears gen-

erated by the controversy over

court-ordered school busing in

Violent Conspiracies

The government's chief infor-ment is understood to have

exhibited a detailed knowledge

of the techniques that persons who engage in violent conspiracies

employ, which supported the credibility of the informant's

The main informant first told the story to a Boston law-en-forcement official last month.

The official advised the FBI of

the purported plot and served as

a go-between for the FBI and the primary source. Authorities decided that the

group of 14 suspected conspirators

was too small to infiltrate, so

other means of investigation were

The informant said the pur-ported plotters held three meet-ings in November. The group

was said to have had access to

dynamite through an individual associated with a construction

The meetings were held on

nights when the church to which some of the suspects belonged held a bingo game, according to

the informant.
The informant said the piot-ters planned to divide into three

teams, each one of which would

be assigned a bridge. The bridges

serve areas where schools would

of the husing plan. Once estab-

lished, the informant said, each

team would operate antonomously

and would avoid contacting mem-

bers of the other teams so as

to minimize chances of the plot's

participants, the FBI was able

to identify only eight. The eight

were interviewed by the FBI in

what one source described as "a

conspicuous manner" so as to

signal that officials were aware

The eight persons said they

were associated with anti-busing

organizations but denied any

knowledge of a plot to destroy

that the "plotters," furious over

the busing order, came up with the plan to seal off South Bos-

ton, talked about the idea-but

never took a step to carry out

C Los Angeles Times.

Court Backs Busine

BOSTON, Dec. 22 (AP).-

Federal Appeals Court has upheld

the Boston school desegregation

order, saying that the city must

comply "with a national policy

forged long ago and laboriously implemented throughout this

The order by U.S. District

Judge Arthur Garrity ir. provides

for the busing of about 16,000 of the city's 87,000 public school

pupils. The judge also is con-

sidering a new plan under which 35,000 children would be bused.

said that it will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court in its effort

to overturn court rulings on

Bomb Blasts in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22 (AP).

-Three bombs exploded early yesterday in bank offices and a

government building, injuring

several persons, authorities said. One of the bombs exploded in

the Treasury building. The two

others went off at suburban

The Boston School Committee

The investigation has not been

One theory about the case is

of the plot.

the bridges.

While the informant named 14

being uncovered by authorities.

company,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22,-Fed. eral anthorities have been investigating for several weeks an alleged plot to blow up three South Boston bridges in an anti-busing

The bridges were kept under sorvelllance for a number of days, and 8 of 14 suspects were questioned intensively—steps that ap-parently squelched the conspiracy, if one existed, according to sources here and in Boston.

Federal investigators are not certain that the conspiracy ever existed. But the priority treat-

Kissinger Notes Hope of Progress In Middle East

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 22 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday he was still hopeful that progress toward peace can be made in the Middle East "and we believe-it will be made."

He said he make would another trip to the Middle East whenever the Arab and Israeli positions were "sufficiently close to bring it about," but he ruled out any "immediate" visit and said there had been "no dramatic new development."

Mr. Kissinger spoke after meeting separately with United Na-Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Algerian Foreign "We are trying to bring about

further progress in the negotiations and, therefore, we welcome any conciliatory statement that is made by either side that would help move them forward," Mr. Kissinger said. "We are still hopeful that pro-

gress can be made and we believe it will be made."

Canada Unveils Rules on Reactors

OTTAWA, Dec. 22 (AP) .-- Canada announced Friday a nuclearsafeguards policy that paves the way for a resumption of the ex-port of Canadian-designed reac-

Discussion m the policy began in May after India exploded a nuclear device using technology and materials from a research reactor built with Canadian and U.S. aid. Canada had said it might ban the export of reactors but that option was rejected.

Energy Minister Donald Mac-Donald told the House of Commons, that the safeguards policy will require all foreign buyers to promise not to use Canadian echnology or material in bomb

17 Police Hurt In Clash in Rome

ROME, Dec. 22 (Reuters) .-Three policemen were wounded by bullets, two of them seriously, in a battle with leftists who were trying to break-up a neo-Fascist rally in Rome today, police said.

Fourteen other policemen were injured by firebombs, sticks and

A senior police official describ-ed the battle, involving about 400 leftists and dozens of policemen, as one of the worst in Rome be-tween police and demonstrators.

Peking-Prague Accord

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (AP).-An agreement on trade and pay-ments for 1975 was signed yesterday by China and Czechoslova-kia, the Chinese news agency kis, the Chinese news age said. No details were given.

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Critics Cite Weak Response, **Castigate Clemency Effort**

President Ford said it was an "act of mercy" when he offered a clemency plan Sept. 16 to draft vaders and deserters.

Last week, Sen. Edward nedy, D-Mass, held two days of hearings and reported that the quality of that mercy was strain-

etand why so many eligib'.

Witnesses testified that only 13 per cent of those eligible had ap-plied for clemency with the deadline for applications only six

three separate parts: the Defense Department handle unsettled desertion cases, the Justice De-partment takes unsettled civili draft evasion cases and the new presidential Clemency Board handles civilians and servicemen who have been convicted and

ministrative Practicee and Proce-

or 18 per cent, have been ; --

Martin Hoffman, general that the military used narrower standards than the Justice Department or presidential Clemency Board in deciding how long a man must serve in alternative service to win a clemency discharge.

only previous conduct, med: ::, combat duty, wounds and the type of work done by the man after he descried the service. 'Super Sold:

American Civil Liberties Union, said such an approach was "puni-

The Justice Department takes

Two Newspapers Shut Indefinitely By Peron Decree

BURNOS AIRES, Dec. 22 (AP). -President Isabel Peron decreed Friday the indefinite closure of two major newspapers, one for challenging her government to invade the Falkland Islands and the other for allegedly printing apoiogies for terrorism.

major restriction on the national press since Mrs. Peron declared a state of siege in Argentina Nov. 6. It brought strong reaction from some already critical legislators.

The two newspapers involved were Cronica, the world's largest Spanish-language daily, with a circulation of 600,000 in four editions, and La Calle, a paper founded 10 weeks ago by opposition radical and Communit party politicians.

The decree said Cronica had violated constitutional articles in urging citizens to arms to defend national territory. The Falklands, called the Malvinas here, are considered Argentine despite being populated by about 1,900 Britishdescended residents. Britain and Argentina are holding negotia-

Cypriot Leaders In 70-Minute Talk

leaders of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish - Cypriot communities, Glafkos Clerides and Rauf Denktash, met for the second time in as many days Friday and said they had agreed on all but one procedural point on how to start talks to solve the island's prob-

The meeting, at Mr. Denktash's official residence in the city's Turkish sector, lasted 70 minutes and was attended by Louis Wekmann-Munoz, special UN repre-sentative in Cyprus.

leaders continued their discussions on the groundwork for future talks about solving the nation's problems.

SARAH FLORA ELIAS DECEASED

Any person having a claim against or an interest in the estate of Sarah Flora Elias late of 36 Rue des Charmilles, Geneva, and formerly of Hotel Claridge. Avenue des Champs-Elysées. Paris, who died on 18th August, 1974, is required to send particulars to Williams & Glyn's Trust Company Limited of 45 Mosley Street, Manchester 2, England, the executor named in the Will of the said deceased or to the under-mentioned Religious on the first 28th England. Solicitors on or before 28th February, 1975, after which date the estate will be distributed having regard only to claims and interests of which they have had notice. Dated 12th December 1974.

COBBETTS, 12 Marsden Street, Manchester 2,

13% of Those Eligible Apply

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 CTYT). into account such things as family President Ford said it was an pressure, mental capacity and

"Even judging the program within the limitations imposed by President Ford," Sen. Kennedy said, "I find it difficul" to underdividuals have not been notified, why so many discrepancies in the ent of participants exist in the different programs, why the henefits for some are so limited and why a program conceived in a spirit of compassion and liation may impose greater penalties on an individual than the normal military or judicial

3 Separate Processes The President's program has

The hearings were held before the Senate Subcommittee on Ad-

The Defence Department's program has been the most suc-cessful, and last week it drew the harshest criticism. An estime 1 2,000 of a possible 12,500 deserters,

sel for the Defense Department, admitted to the subcommittee

The military, he said, considers

Henry Schwartzschild, director of the project on amnesty of the tive" and only rewarded the

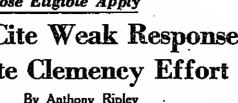
The surprise move was the first

tions on the islands' future.

NICOSIA, Dec. 22 (UPI),-The

A joint communiqué issued after the meeting said the two

England.



lack of education when assigning alternative service to draft The Clemency Board takes all

of the military and Justice De partment guidelines into consideration and adds more. It also considers time already spent in prison, the depth and sincerity of ethical or religious belief and such things as the inability of a combat soldier to adjurt to gar-The ACLU, representing five war resisters living in Canada,

filed suit Thursday. It was an attempt to liberalize the military

program which, the ACLU charg-

ed, also denies the deserter the right to appear before the review

hoard and forces him to sign a The Justice Department program has reached only 147 of 6,300 cases of known draft evasion, or about 2 per cent, according to Kevin Maroney, a deputy assistant attorney general in the

Criminal Division 40,000 in Limbo

But John Schulz, editor of the Military Law Reporter, told the Kennedy subcommittee that 40,000 to 70,000 other young men were in limbo, thinking that they were in violation of draf' laws but never told of their innocence. Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Schulz

urged the Justice Department to search its files and publish a final and definitive list of those who were under investigation for draft law violations and those who were The Clemency Board has handled only 800 cases of an estimated 100,000 men thought to

he eligible to appeal, or less than

ANKARA, Dec. 22 (NYT) .-

The government crisis in Turkey

is now three months old, and there are few prospects for im-

Since Premier Bulent Ecevit

resigned Sept. 18, the country has

been run by caretaker administra-

tions, Meanwhile, various politi-cians have tried, and failed, to

Mr. Ecevit won wide popularity

here for his decision to invade

Cyprus iast summer following a

Greek - directed coup against Archbishop Makarics, But he fail-

ed to gain approval for quick

elections after his resignation, and now the next feasible date is late

The continuing instability here

has hampered efforts to begin

peace negotiations on Cyprus,

where Turkish troops still control

almost 40 per cent of the territory.

As a Western diplomet put it,

have ber government unravel."

'National Issue'

The caretaker government, ied

enator, now seems ready to be-

by Sadi Irmak, a 70-year-old

gin preliminary talks on Cyprus.

Turkish leaders insist that Cyprus

is a "National issue," and that

they all agree on a common policy.

ever, that Mr. Irmak would have

far less power and flexibility than

an elected leader, and they wonder wbether he will be able to make

the compromises necessary to

reach a settlement with the

The government crisis has crip-

pled Turkey's ability to deal de-

cisively with such economic prob-lems as inflation and food short-

Ship Sinks Off China;

HONG KONG, Dec. 22 (Reu-

ters).—A Panamanian freighter

has sunk in heavy seas 400 miles

southeast of Hong Kong and its

captain and 20 crew members

Reports said 18 other crewmen

of the 6,043-ton Benefina had been picked up by a passing ship

which is heading for Manila. The

Benefina was carrying a salt

cargo from Australia to Taiwan.

were reported missing today,

21 Reported Missing

Greeks.

Diplomatic analysts note, how-

Turkey picked a bad time to

form a s'able government,



A statement by the Viet Cong

delegation at the suspended politi-

cal talks with the Saigon gov-

ernment said the search was blocked because of the "frenzied

sabotage" of the Paris peace

agreement hy Saigon and the United States.

In accusing the Communists of

delays, the United States said in

WEAPONS OF WAR—South Vietnamese troops patrol in an ox-drawn cart near a provincial town. A fuel shortage was blamed for the switch from tanks.

Viet Cong Rejects U.S. Claim On Search for Missing GIs

PARIS, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Vict in Victnam are blocking the ong said today that it "cate- search for U.S. servicemen miss-Cong said today that it "cate-gorically rejects" an American

No Early Resolution Is Seen In Turkish Government Crisis

A New Generation

The military has traditionally

played a major political role here

but, in the last year or two, a new generation of commanders

has come to power, They are not

eager as their predecessors to in-

tarvene in governmental affairs and, so far, there is no indication

here that they are preparing to

make a move. Following the events of 1971,

Turkey was ruled for two years

by an army-backed, nonpolitical

government. Then, in a remark-able display of confidence, the

military permitted parliamentary

Turkey uses a system of propor-tional representation and, with

eight parties competing for votes,

no one emerged with a clear mandate. Confusion reigned for three months. Then Mr. Ecevit,

the leader of the Republican

People's party, which is social

democratic, formed a shaky coali-

tion with the National Salvation

party, a rightist group of Moslem

Improve His Position

and, after his triumph in Cyprus, Mr. Ecevit saw a chance to im-

prove his position and resigned.

But the other parties, fearful that he would achieve a sizable vic-

tory, refused to vote for early

elections and the current crisis

Mr. Ecevit stayed on as a care-

aker premier. Secretary of State

Henry Kissinger scheduled a visit

here last month and Mr. Ecevit

was preparing to make several

conciliatory gestures in order to get Cyprus talks started. But, et

th last minote, the National Sal-

vationists objected, the Kissinger visit was canceled and the ges-tures were never made. Mr. Ecevit

then resigned even his caretaker

assignment and the Irmak gov-

ernment replaced him.

The alliance never worked well

elections last year.

fundamentalists.

followed.

By Steven V. Roberts

a statement Friday: "Yon stand convicted in the ages. Signs of discontent are appearing among the trade unions. court of world opinion of blatant In addition, recent outbreaks of and shameful disregard for the basic principles of humanity. You violence between extreme rightist and leftist students' groups have

ing in action.

can begin to remove this stain on your honor and integrity by a sent a chill through the country. Similar clashes led to the civil unrest that plagued Turkey from simple act—the release forthwith of information on those persons 1969 to 1971, Calm returned only on whom information folders have after the army forced the elected government to resign and quashed the dissidents with extra-legal

Vietnam Fighting Declines SAIGON, Dec. 22 (UPI).— Fighting in Indochina fell to the lowest level in more than two weeks today, the Saigon command The command' said there had

been 133 Communist cease-fire violations during the 24-hour period ending at dawn. It was the lowest figure since Dec. 6, when 91 violations were reported The number of reported truce violations had averaged well over 200 daily during the two weeks following Dec. 6.

Venezuela Seeks Renewal of Ties To Cuba Regime

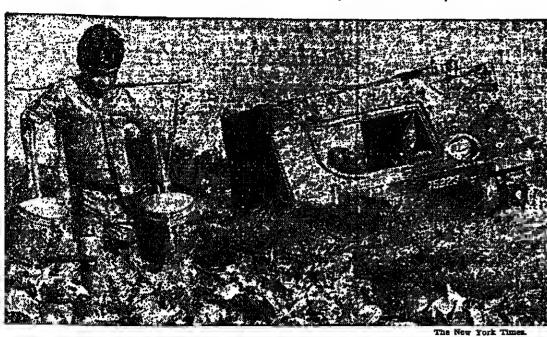
CARACAS, Dec. 22 (WP).-Venezuela announced Friday that it has set in motion the diplomatic machinery leading to renewal of full diplomatic relations with Cuba. They were broken off 13 years ago.

The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Efrain Schacht, who said that President Carlos Andres Perez bad given instructions Friday to the chief of Venezuela's delegation to the UN to start formally the renewal process through the Cutan delegation. The Venezuelan minister adder that relations would be renewed "in the shortest pos-

Mr. Schacht cited changes in international circumstances as the principal reason for Venezucla's decision to unilaterally change its Cuhan policy.

Relations were severed in 1961 by former President Romulo Betancourt on the grounds that the Communist government of Fidel Castro was openly supporting leftist guerrilla efforts to topple Venezuela's newly estabdemocratic regime.





IN THE COUNTRYSIDE—A wrecked government personnel carrier sits in a field south of Phnom Penh near a patch of lettuce being watered by a Cambodian refugee.

Soviet Anti-Alcoholism Drive Is Aimed at Growing Problem

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW (WP),—What strikes an outsider first about the Soviet Union's drinking problem is how serious it must be for the authorities to talk about it so much. Few other social disorders -crime, delinquency, drug abuse, sexual deviance, poverty, racial enmity and corruption, among others—are considered troublesome enough here on their own to merit such intense discussion.

On social issues, the Russians prefer to minimize their difficulties and certainly choose not to dwell on them. Alcoholism, however, is different. Hardly a day goes by without a major article in the Soviet press examining an aspect of the consequences of drinking. The tone tends to be

"Vladimir Bashinsky," the party newspaper Prevda reported recently, "worked at a regional concooperative and his wife worked at a rural medical station. They lived well and had three children. Vladimir started coming home tipsy. To his wife's re marks, he would answer. I helped people end they treated me to some vodka.' Soon he got used to vodka ... end drinking was followed by quarrels and fighting.

"Once when he was very drunk, Eashinsky hit his wife with an ax. Listening to the case in the law court, we found that many inhabitants of the village had known that Bashinsky drank heavily and insulted his wife and children. But no one denounced him... They did not fulfill the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist party about the struggle against heavy drinking and alcoholism."

Crime, Accidents

In fact, alcoholism is largely blamed for Soviet social ills. More than 80 per cent of the crime in the northern city of Murmansk is related to drink, according to a deputy major there. A magazine, Nauka I Zhizn (Science and Life), said last spring that 63 per cent of all serious industrial, traffic and household accidents can be traced to alcohol. A book intended mainly for soldiers asserted that 90 per cent of syphilis sufferers drunk, And a Moscow University professor reported that nearly half the country's divorces could be linked to alcohol.

This question of worker productivity on the farms and in the factories is becoming increasingly important as the Soviet Union shifts the thrust of the country's economic growth from capital investments to improvements in efficiency. A Soviet study a few years ago showed that violations of labor discipline were caused by alcohol in two out of three cases. A more recent report said that of 410 workers in a Moscow factory, 281 were classified on one morning as too drunk or too hung over to work

Getting Worse

Understandably, the most disconcerting aspect of the alcohol problem for the Soviet anthorities is that it is getting worseor at least that is the burden of dozens of newspaper commentaries. "Stop any man on the street," the newspaper Sovietskaya Rossiya said a few months ago, "and ask him what he considers the most disastrous evil. Almost every person will answer the same: Alcoholism."

Between 1965 and last year, the sale of alcoholic beverages in the Soviet Union increased by 251 per cent, eccording to the Sovlet Central Statistical Administration. These figures, printed in Literaturnaya Gazeta, the official newspaper of the Writers' Union, also show that the pace of growth is quickening. In the five years from 1960 to 1965, alcohol consumption jumped 83 per cent. In the three years from 1970 to 1973, the consumption went up 95 per

In particular, it is said that more and more young persons are and pride. But there is also drinking heavily and that women, who in the past had been more

up in greater numbers at policerun "drying-out stations."

Alcoholism is, of course, just a Soviet problem. In the United States, the Department of Health, Welfare and Education estimated last summer that there are 10 million problem drinkers in the United States-a similar Soviet estimate is not available. And, technically, Frenchmen and Italians drink more alcohol per capita than Russians, the Russians say. But they also acknowledge that Europeans favor wine beer while the Russians drink cognac and, above all,

straight vodka. The question of why Russians drink so much, despite official objections, has many answers, most of them predictable. As St. sanatoriums and vacation hotels railroad stations, airports and river stations, cultural activities and shows."

In addition, the price of vodka has been raised—one of the few instances in which the Russians have explicitly boosted the cost of a basic commodity. The old brands - Stolichnaya and Moskovskaya—priced at 2.87 rubles (about \$4.00 at the official rate) and \$5.18, were withdrawn and a new make was introduced at \$5.06 and \$5.76. It is called Ekstra.

Factories have been ordered to increase production of wines and beers and phase out the strongest vodkas-110 and 112 proof. A Novosibirsk plant came up with a 28-proof vodka that, given the right amount of drinking, is anparently every bit as intoxicat-

"It is Russia's joy to drink: we cannot do without it."

-St. Vladimir, 965-1015

"The enemy of our life is alcoholism." —Sovietskava Kultura, Sept. 24, 1974

Vladimir is said to have observed 1,000 years ago, drinking is a joy. Vodka, which was intro-duced here only in the 18th century, has become as much a part of the local scene as brown bread, birch trees and freezing winters. Russians, from Moscow intellectuals to North Sea fishermen, say they cannot imagine spenda friendly evening without free-flowing spirits and effusive

Inevitably, such widespread social drinking leads to alcoholism among a certain number of persons who become, in medical terms, addicts. They are either psychologically or physically unable to drink in moderation.

Availability Factor

Availability of alcohol is certainly a factor of some importance in regulating the amount

of drinking Over the years, various measures have been enacted to curtail liquor sales. In 1965, encouraging minors to drink was made a crime. Later, sales of vodka by the glass were hanned at stadiums and streetcorner kiosks. That lea to the bottle-sharing system. in 1972, times for vodka sales were shortened by an hour. Also, sales of all alcohol over 30 proof-most vodka is 80 proof-was banned "at trade establishments situated in regions of industrial developments end construction sites. educational establishments, chil-

dren's institutions, hospitals,

By Henry Giniger

ALGIERS (NYT).—Ships and

North African capital. Cars and

trucks tam the streets and visit-

ing businessmen and diplomats

The bustle is that of a country

trying to develop. Although

high prices they must pay for

Algerian and other Arab oil,

such revenues mean the differ-

ence between poverty and the

promise of a decent life for a

population that is now at 15 mil-

lion and growing at one of the

Algeria has recently celebrated

the 20th anniversary of the rev-

olution that began in 1954 against

French rule. Twelve years after

independence, Algeria is embark-

ed on three other revolutions

designed to make it an industrial

nation with a strong agricultural

base and a sense of Arab cultural

identity, which more than a cen-

tury of forced integration with

The industrial, agricultural and

cultural revolutions help to

create a mood of purposefulness

grumbling over inefficiency and

France almost destroyed.

fastest rates in the world.

Western nations complain of the

fill the hotels.

goods jam the port of this

ing as the real stuff. The factory was denounced in the press.

Most heavy drinkers come into contact with the police. Every Soviet city has sobering-up stations-Moscow has several dozen. First-aid trucks collect drunks from street corners, park benches and cases and deposit them at stations, where they sleep off their drink in dormitories, shower and get sent home after paying fines up to \$42.

Medical Care

As for medical care, the main advantage of seeing a doctor privately seems to be that no records are kept and retaliation. by the authorities is unlikely. Such therapy is technically permissible only if the doctor is specially licensed, but the regulations are said to be frequently sidestepped.

From time to time, the leadership announces a "crackdown" and passes resolutions calling for struggle: the good of the country is invariably invoked. Russians say these campaigns are so repetitive and predictable that no one pays attention to them any-

The Russians have been successful, however, in turning pub-lic drunkenness into highly disreputable behavior. In a downtown Moscow movie theater recently, spectators who bodily and somewhat roughly removed a man who had been drinking

change.

Mainly through oil income, the

country was able to invest \$8.3

billion in a four-year plan that

ended last year. Because of the

rise in oil prices of which Algeria has been one of the

most active promoters, Algiers

plans to triple this investment

in the second plan, which went

Housing Strained

Even with this accelerated pace,

it is not certain that the coun-

try's population will be better off

in 1977 than it is now in terms

of work opportunities. The pon-

ulation is increasing at an esti-

mated rate of 3.4 per cent a

year. According to some economic

experts, it is an open question

whether Algeria will be able to

keep pace with those coming

into the job market, let alone

clear up the backlog of unem-

ployed. Severe strains on hous-

ing, school and health facilities

President Houari Boumedienne,

is conservative about birth con-

trol. There is a tendency to

equate population size with national importance and to empha-

austerity and some resistance by size the development of indus- when he seized power in a coup cama.

Algeria's government, led by

are evident everywhere.

into effect this year.

A Reporter's Notebook

Cambodia War Madness: Up Is Sometimes Down

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DENOM PENH (NYT).-Events in Cambodia have become misshapen in the image of the madness of this war-as when, at an evening reception, the armed forces commander, Lt. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez was asked by an acquaintance what he planned to do if the U.S. Congress went ahead with its plans to cut aid to Cambodia sharply. The general smiled impishly, strode to the other end of the room, threw his erms into the air in the posture of surrender and declared in French: "I'll do this."

Was he at all serious? No one at the reception really thought so. But then, a large cut in aid could really bring about the collapse of this corrupt and ineffective gov-ernment. Beyond that, the war against the Communist-led Cam-bodian insurgents, now nearly five years old, has warped human behavior here out of any normal, predictable patterns. Up is some-times down. The enemy is someone's old schoolmate or, often enough, an uncle or cousin. Perhaps Gen. Fernandez was merely disguising the truth with

Indeed, black humor is one way of living with the grotesqueness of conditions here-with the government printing money as fast as it can to keep up with a 300-per-cent-a-year inflation rate reminiscent of Knomintang China, and with Cambodia's population of 7 million being mangled at a

The insurgents hold the countryside and have cut most of the roads. The government holds the fairly isolated cities and towns, including this capital city, now bursting with refugees. Both rmies are Cambodian, but their ability to go on destroying their country and each other is controlled by the outside powers that provide their weapons while failing to provide peace talks. To participate in such a situation is to be slightly insane,

What follows is a compilation of some such things-odd and abborrent and sad-that happened during a three-week visit.,

An American economic con-sultant on contract to the U.S. Embassy was having a predinner drink with his wife and some acquaintences beside the pool at the charmingly seedy Hotel Le Phnom. One of the acquaintances, a reporter, who had taken a trip up a battle-scarred road that dev. commented that the Cambodians were tired and worn out with the disagreed.

"They're not tired," he said. "They're not tired at all. That's nonsense. All they need is some good leadership. A hundred Israeli commando officers could turn this thing around, or any hundred good officers.

"Oh, come on, John," interjected his wife, who had been silent until then. You know you're tust as discouraged as everyone else. You're just saying that becaose he's a newsman. He said nothing, she rose, and they went to dinner.

There are beggars everywhere in Phnom Penh. A blind one sits on the sidewalk every day outside La Taverne, a restaurant opposite the post office, playing a Cambodian-style zither. As the dominant clientele has changed with the progress of the war from the old colonial French to the new Americans, so have the blind beggar's songs. These days he makes a fairly good living playing "In the Mood" and "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Downtown Phnom Penh is a said. "It says I'm out of my mind

eclution to the population prob-lem. Nonetheless, in an unpubli-

cized program, birth control is

available in pediatric clinics, bot

only to mothers who have four

Since January, the price for a barrel of Algerian oil has actual-

ly dropped from \$14 to \$12,50,

while at the same time the capi-

tal goods and food Algeria is im-

porting have become increasing-

ly costly. The country's planners

may have to reduce their ambi-

tions because of this situation,

but not before the government

has pressed not only to maintain

oil prices at a high level but also

to index them to keep pace with

world inflation. Algeria is trying

to organize a meeting of oil

producers to push these objec-

Statesman's Role

Mr. Boumedienne and his asso-

ciates depend on the success

of the development plans. Al-

geria's international position is

at stake, too, for the nation has

assumed a position of leadership

in the defense of the under-

developed world's interests. The

President, a shy army colonel

The prestige and popularity of

Algeria Counting Heavily on Oil to Finance Industrialization

conservative elements to socialist trial and food production as the

montage of unhappiness, cannot feed his family on his salary, equivalent to \$9 a month, so he pedals a hicycle ricksha in his free hours, earning 30 cents on a good day.

Twenty yards away, at a side-walk food stall, ragged, begrimed refugee children hunker near thetables, snatching at the chicken bones cast off by the customers, and sucking and chewing on them until nothing is left.

On the other side of the street, three soldiers two of them missing a leg and the other apparently uninjured—stand in shor doorways, silent, waiting, their faces contorted in the profes-sional beggar's half-smiling grimace. Sometimes the shopkeepers give them 10 riels about 0.6 of a cent.

Down the block, at the Mekong River port, workmen are unloading bags of rice and corn from harges. They are paid next to nothing, so they try to hide some of the grain droppings in special pockets and sacks they have sewn on the inside of their scarecrow As they leave work through a narrow opening in the steel gate, the military policemen whap at the workers' pregnant bulges with their hands and nightsticks, until the corn and rice spills on the ground.

An American Embassy official, during an interview, brought up the old controversy over whether the approximately 100 American military men at the embassy ever break the congressional ban against acting as military advisers to the U.S. Cambodians. The official said the embassy was being extremely careful not to give military advice.

Then his telephone rang. He spoke in urgent tones for a few minutes and came back to explain that the insurgents had just badly shot up a river supply conyoy and that two barges carrying 1.000 tons of rice were floating free and about to fall into insurgent hands. The Cambodian high command wanted to know what to do, he said.

"They asked our advice," he went on without thinking. Then he thought-and broke into an

embarrassed grin.
As it turned out, the Cambodians, who asked permission to sink the barges by bombing them to keep the insurgents from getting the rice, were "advised" not to do that because the barges themselves were costly and worth saving. In the end, however, the Cambodian Navy was unable to save the barges, the rice went to the insurgents and the operation was a total loss.

Some people here have made a lot of money on the war, for nothing is corruption-proof any more in Cambodia. For example there is something called the Exchange Support Fund, a \$35-million-a-year fund consisting largely of American dollars for the use of the Cambodian government to help pay for crucial foreign goods needed for the war effort. Luxury items are expressly forbidden.

About three months ago, the government gave a local merchant \$50,000 from the fund to import foreign beer, and more recently it released \$175,000 for the import of cigarette lighters.

With morale low, draft evasion has become more the rule than the exception. Young men pay bribes for all kinds of exemption papers. One of the more bizarre exemptions is known as the "loplop" certificate. "Lop-lop," in translation, is equivalent to "crazy." One healthy Cambodian was asked what his lop-lop certificate

a world statesman. He indicates that he is highly conscious of

Most of the discussion these

days centers on the "agrarian

revolution" by which the rural

population, 60 per cent of the total and largely illiterate, is

being helped to increase food

production and improve its living

standards. Cooperatives are being

pushed and many peasants have

resisted collectivization, Private-

ly held land has been nationalis-

ed in many instances and this,

But the main thrust, in terms

of money, is in industry, Algeria

hones to become Africa's fore-

most industrial power. More than

43 per cent of projected invest-

ment is in industry and the

country is going heavily into for-

eign markets, mainly in Europe

and the United States, for tech-

nical help and capital goods to

The recent restoration of full

diplomatic relations with the

United States is expected to en-

courage further exchanges. The

foreign contracts that Algeria

will let out in increasing num-

bers means that much of the oil

revenue will return to the con-

suming nations from which it

achieve the planning goals.

too, has created resentment.

replied. He got the certificate fairly cheaply—only 50,000 riels,

The Pentagon is still specializing in double-talk about Cambodia. When a Wisconsin member of Congress charged last month that American pilots flying supplies to Cambodia were receiving combat pay, even though the administration contends that no American troops are engaged in combat here, the Pentagon replied that the term "combat pay" was incorrect it was "hostile-fire

At about the same time, a newspaper report said that American military analysts in Thaifand were making bombing recommen-dations to the Cambodians on the basis of American recommassance

The Pentagon acted to clear up the confusion immediately. Targets are not being recommended. it said, for this would be a violation of the congressional ban on advisory and combat activities. What is actually happening, the Pentagon explained, is that "items of intelligence interest" are "iden-tified" and "passed on" to the Cambodians, but "the judgement of what should be done" is left entirely to them.

Tor Keu is one of the thousands of child soldiers in the Cambodian Army. They join for many reasons, but mostly because it is a way to make a little money to live and eat on.

Tor Keu says he is 18 because that is the legal age for enlist-ment, but he is a frightened 12 at most. He has been in the army for a month. It is dusk and he is walking

along Highway 5 northwest of Phnom Penh, on his way to meet his soldier father—his mother is dead—at an outpost a few miles

Tor Ken is carrying a carbine of World War II vintage and his uniform is double his size; his shirt-front is held together by a safety pin and his trousers are so pitifully baggy and clownlike that they drag on the ground until he trips. Asked what he has had to eat during the day. he stares wanly at the ground and mumbles: "Nothing. Only a little fish paste."

On Nov. 28, Thanksgiving Day in America, a large group of Cambodian officials — mostly generals-gathered nervously at Marshal Lon Nol's presidential palace to await the outcome of iscue. It could have brought a collapse of this government had the UN seat for Cambodia been awarded to the insurgents, whose nominal leader is Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

When news of the narrow twovote victory came, jubilation erupted. The generals, led by Gen. Fernandez, their commander, began figging around the room, singing an old French children's ditty, Tout Va Très Bien"-"Everything's All Right,"

The generals, however, were singing only the title line and had apparently forgotten, or had never known, the rest of the song, in which things are anything but all right

As the song goes on, stanza after stanza, the butler explains to a marquise, who is telephoning from her Paris town house to find how things are going on her country estate, "Everything is all right, Madame la Marquise," except that the kitchen is on fire, the barn has burned down, her husband, the marquis, has died and, finally, "Your favorite horse has died as well."

Cambodians are proud and independent people, and though the war has forced many of them to accept charity and even to beg, the shame lies deep.

_ In a village on the western edge of Phnom Penh, a family of five was slowly starving Neither the husband nor the wife nor any of the children could find a job. Next door lived a widower who raised pigs and was reasonably well off. He began to notice that the food he was leaving out for the pigs was disappearing, and suddenly realized that his desperate neighbors were sneaking over at night and taking the pig food to sustain themselves.

The widower felt bad about their condition, but he did not want to embarrass them. After carefully rehearsing what he was going to say, be went over to their house one day when the husband was out and said to the wife that everyone was suffering in Cambodia these days, but that he was fortunate enough to have a little extra. so would she please accept 10,000 riels to buy some

The wife wept in shame as she took the money. Then she went out and bought some rice and fish-but her sense of disgrace overcame her. So she bought some poison, too, That night she put the poison in the food and killed herself and all



The New York Times

SOLDIER -Tor Ken, who says he is 18 years old, is one of many Cambodians who have joined the govern ment army to earn some money to buy food with

Mongolian Capital Without Exoticism

By Christopher S. Wren

(NYT) .- The most immediate impression of Ulan Bator is that, despite its romantic-sounding name—which means Red Hero is Mongolian—and, its remote set-ting the Mongolian capital is not

exotic.
Only a small but opulent palace, now a museum_and a nearby Buddhist monastery remain as reminders of harsher bygone years, when up to 45 per cent of the men were cloistered as lamas.

Today, Ulan Bator, which has slightly more than 300,000 inhabitants, bears mostly Soviet architectural touches. They include the statue of Lenin in front of the Ulan Bator Hotel and the huge main square, which features a Lenin-type marble mausoleum for Sukhe Bator, the Moneolian revolutionary who is hailed as the founder of Communist Mongolia.

.The theater nearby could be mistaken as a miniature of the Bolshol Theater in Moscow, although it was reportedly built by Japanese prisoners of war.

The city measures its progress in new buildings. Among the sleekest are several high-rise apartment houses that the Chinese started as part of their own aid program but left unfinished about six years ago, after relations deteriorated. Ulan Bator seems to stand as

a visible monument to Mongolia's self-image as the carliest ally of the Soviet Union and still its most loval one. In 50 years of Communism, it has not strayed far from the Kremlin's orbit, except for a brief fliriation with Peking in the early 1950s.

The Mongolians, sandwiched between the Soviet Union, and China, have looked northward for both the military support and economic assistance that have propelled them town virtual feu-

For Moscow, Mongolia repre-sents a broad buffer against China along nearly 2,000 miles of Soviet border. But Moscow has also spent billions of rubles to make Mongolia an Asian showcase for Soviet-style Communism. The investment could begin to pay off economically, however, through exploitation of the vast mineral resources of the largely desolate country, three times the size of Texas, but with only 14 million

Many of Ulan Bator's older residents etill wear the "del," a national gown enlivened with a brightly colored sash "The costume looks too thin to withstand the Mongolian winter, when temperatures plummet to 20 degrees below zero Fahrenheit; but in fact it is lined with sheepskin.

inhabitants

Westernized Look

The - younger -- generation and : 40 per cent of the Mongolians are under 25 years old, officials say—favor a more Westernized look, wrapping themselves in winter in boxy Soviet-style over-coats. Mongolian soldlers, their caps set at rakish angles, siroll Israel's enemies to deny its exis-the streets in uniforms that but fonce and to cut it off from for slight variations in insignia, the rest of the world. A copy look identical to those worn by of the protest was sent to UN the thousands of Soviet soldiers Secretary-General Kurt Wald-

TLAN BATOR, Mongolia A visitor here finds it hard to reconcile the pleasant, even diffident nature of his Mongolian hosts with the fierce image of their 13th-century forebear, Genghis Khan. But the warrior whose very name once tent chills through the civilized world is today without much honor in his eland.

No one disputes his military genius, or even, his contribution in forging national identity. But by current Marxist standards, Genghis Khan was also an imperialist who wasted Mongolian lives and resources in "predatory annexation," leaving Mongolia vulnerable to subsequent centu-

"Yes, he founded the Mongolian nation" an official said when asked about Genghis Khan, "He could have used his power to build a culture and help his peopeople here, but he squandered the culture and people by going

elsewhere. Elsewhere, of course, included Russia, which was largely controlled by the heirs of Genghis Khan for more than two centuries and has not forgotten it. Diplomats here recall that m the 1960s plans to celebrate the 800th anniversary of his birth were quietly shelved at Moscow's sug-

Although the low skyline of Ulan Bator keeps taking on new buildings, nearly half the city's residents still live in "yurts," or portable felt tents. Communities of yurts, called "gers" in Mongolian, stand discreetly tucked behind wood fences on the read from the airport. Yet government officials speak

rather frankly about the wide- . spread use of yurts in modern Mongolia—and, to a visitor, quite legitimately so. The bowl-shaped yurt seems ingenious. It is snug, warm and can be packed up and moved in 30 minutes. Last year, Mongolian industry numbered among its accomplishments the production of 9,700 wooden yurt frames Some apartment dwellers, a

Mongolian said, keep a yurt handy to pack off to the countryside as an instant weekend home. Some older people have balked at taking up spartment living after the coxy ommunal life of the yurts.
"My grandfather lives in a flat

now but he doesn't like it," a modish young man said. "He prefers a yurt. He likes to step out the door and smell the sir. He says that living in an apartment is like prison."

50 Swedes Protest UNESCO's Israel Ban

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—About 50 Swedish writers. scientists and religious leaders yesterday protested what they termed a plot to drive Israel out of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Orgaznizetion.

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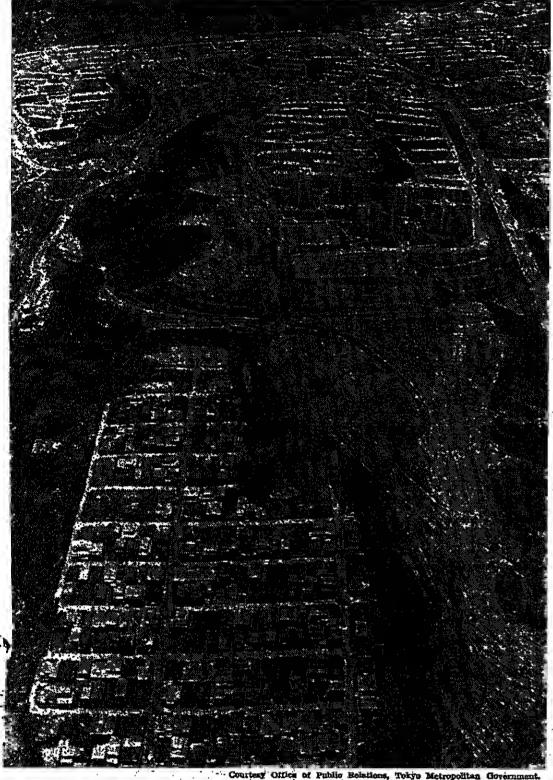
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UNESCO decided to exclude Israel from its regional activities last month. The protesters said the move was an attempt by

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lew high-rise apartment project nears completion in a Tokyo suburb. In foreground indiidual homes are clustered together in residential sub-division.

A Rush by Japanese Companies For Overseas Investments

By Charles Smith

Financial Times Correspondent CORYO.—Although Japan is one of the world's economic ants it has only recently been a g overseas investor. The ublouius presence of Japanese cars. panese TV sets and Japanese sel in many parts of the world ntrasts with a relative absence Japanese factories making ose prodocts in foreign counes. The first Japanese investent in the U.K. (by YKK zip steners) was established less an five years ago, and today itain boasts only five Japanese ctories altogether.

On a worldwide basis Japan id 1/19th (by value) as much overseas invesments as was med by the United States at end of 1972 and one-quarter much as was owned by Brita. But the dearth of Japanese erseas investments, like so any things about Japan, is nething that is changing—or s been changing—very fast

Last year Japanese companies t into direct overseas invest-ents a sum equivalent to ughly 3.4 of the value of their tire foreign investment up to e beginning of 1973. Total panese foreign investment in-iding long-term loans and portllo investment) was worth just er \$12 billion at the end of arch this year. According to me private surveys it may be with between \$38 billion and 6 billion by the and of the

There are three main reasons I the rush to invest abroad. ne is that Japanese goods, not ily in the U.S. and in Europe, it also in markets cearer home ch as Southeast Asia, are liable come op against import barna. In countries like Thalland, donesia or Taiwan there is a tong impetus to manufacture tally so as be inside and not tiside the barriers if and when ty come up. Much of Japan's vestment in Southeast Asia longs to this category of calnly light industrial) invest-Most of it is in partnerdp with local firms, often the ents for the Japanese company the first place.

But ducking import berriers is at the only or, nowadays, even to most potent force which is. tiving Jepanese companies to t up abroad. The congestion. vercrowding and pollution of apan itself is a still stronger Jepan enjoyed more or ss full employment until it was it by this year's oil-induced session. Japanese labor costs

have been rising at an ever increasing rate (by 20 per cent in 1973 and no less than 32 per cent in the across-the-board wage settlement reached last spring). Labor is far, far chesper in places like Indonesis, Taiwan or Kores. Japanese electronics assemblers have taken advantage of this fact (as have U.S. electrical manufacturers) by moving to Southeast Asia en masse.

Space Lack

The sheer lack of space for new factories in Japan's limited industrial areas (only 16 per cent of the land area is flat or relatively flat) has also helped to drive investors abroad, as has the increasing cost of handling the pollution problem in Japan. Japanese industry estimates that about 10 per cent of its total domestic investment is now ac-counted for by anti-pollution ex-penditure. It can save on this by siting some of the most polluting industries in out-of-the-way parts of the world, where local governments may still be glad to have them.

A very typical example of this type of investment is the plan by Kawasaki Steel Corp. Japan's third-largest steel maker) to es-tablish a sintering plant in Minsintering process is to blame for (Continued on page 10, c ...)

more than half the pollution in steel making, so Kawasaki will be only too glad to have its new plant safely out of the way in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, the Philippines is also grateful to have secured a major industrial development for one of its least developed and populated regions.

The third major force behind

Japanese investment abroad is the raw-materials problem. Japan is more dependent than any other major country on imported materials (not only oil, but iron ore, coking coal, nonferrous metals and even food). It has tended to rely in the past on long-term contracts to secure supplies o. the products it needs, but the feeling now is that contracts alone are not enough.

Japan began to invest large amounts of capital in overseas mining projects (usually, how-ever, as a minority partner with Western mining companies) in the late sixtles and early seventies. It has now moved a step further and started to help its oversess suppliers of raw materials develop their own raw-ma-terial processing industries.

A good example of this approach is provided by the two projects for integrated steel manufacture in Brazil in which Nip-pon Steel and Kawasaki Steel

The Economy—Big Doses of Gloom, But Strong Portents of Hopefulness

By Eliot Brooks

TOKYO (IET).—Prognosticators of gloom about the future of the Japanese economy have had a great deal of material to work on in recent months.

Japan's exposure to external energy sources, its dependence on increasingly nationalistic for-eign raw material producers, its large food deficit and its high rate of inflation all seem to suggest that the country's future is

In addition, Japan's domestic political situation appears to be a good deal less stable at the moment than it has been in recent years. Declining popular support and increasing internal quarrels threaten the hold the Liberal Democratic party has had on governments since the end of postwar occupation.

While forecasts of a Japanese superstate appear to have been laid to rest, Japan's future as a healthy, competitive, capitalist-oriented economy is still uncertain despite the recent spate of unfavorable developments. The country's powerful bureaucracy probably unsurpassed in its ability to manage economic crises and the flexibility of the business community is an important as-

Interrelationships

Foreign analysts of Japan's economy have tended to focus recently on two interrelated aspects of the country's current dilemma: its declining competitiveness in export markets as a result of a huge jump in do-mestic production costs and its ability to pay for future oil imports. Many Japanese, however, are confident of their ability to solve both problems. What tends worry them are events over which they have little or no con-

the Middle East and if it does will it develop in such a fash-ion that Japan will not be able to get as much oil as it needs whatever the price? Will the current downturns in the econ-omies of major industrialized countries snowball into a worldwide depression, cutting demand for Japanese exports regardless of their degree of competitive-

To see why the Japanese have some grounds for optimism as long as the unforeseeable does not bring catastrophe, it is necessary to look at recent developments in the balance of payments. Despite a drastic increase in the price of oil and sharply higher cost for foodgrains and various other raw materials, Japan's merchandise trade balance moved back into surplus in June, only eight months after the start of the oil crisis. The current account moved into surplus in August and the overall balance of payments registered its first surplus in 19 months in Sep-

A further improvement was recorded in October partly because of a substantial inflow of petrodollars, but mainly because the nation's trade surplus continued to swell, The improvement in the trade

account has been steady and impressive. In the first quarter of the year, the trade balance was in deficit by \$1.2 billion. The deficit shrank to \$118 million in the second quarter and the third quarter showed a surplus of \$883 million. October slone,



The Kimitsu Works of Nippon Steel Corp., which employs 7,100 workers, is one of Japan's most integrated steel plants.

Searching for Alternatives to Oil

By A.E. Cullison TORYO (IHT).—As the world's

largest oil importer, Japan was severely troubled by the energy crisis and its aftermath. It still is. Although Japan may not have experienced any serious or last-ing economic damage—from shortages of crude oil or the new high prices-apprehensions about the future clearly remain.

At least 79 per cent of the energy the Japanese use comes from imported crude oil. The estimate for 1985 is over 64 per cent, according to government projections.

Japan uses comparatively tittle coal and natural gas, mainly because deposits are small and not very economical. Therefore, it was a considerable relief when, at the end of 1973, the Arab of states eased restrictions on crude oil shipments to Japan.

The Japanese were once again reminded that they are a "havenot" nation when energy resources are considered. Other than reducing dependence upon oil imports by exploiting suspected but as yet undiscovered offshore oil fields and following strict conservation for many years to come, the best solution for Japan is to import coal in large amounts and to generally increase the variety of energy source materials.

Such diversification probably means initiating large-scale use of nuclear power and liquefied natural gas, While this will require much time, there is no other reasonable course for Jepan to

Present projections indicate About 1985, in the government's that Japan's total energy requirements, which were 338 million kiloliters in terms of oil in 1972, will expand to something between 727 million and 919 million kiloliters by 1985. It will be difficult to meet this need.

Yet Japan appears prepared to renovate the whole of its economic and industrial structure to faca up to the problem, All alternatives to oil as energy are receiving serious consideration. Whether solar heat, geothermal energy or other alternate energy sources are adopted, in addition to nuclear power, will depend largely upon advances in science and technology between now and the end of this century.

Both private industry and government are pulling together in Japan, as they apparently must if the country is not to be starv-ed for power. For example, Jap-anese power companies have un-dertaken joint planning and exechtion of non-oil energy projects and the government is providing the financial guarantees and encouragement.
Authorities of the Natural Re-

sources and Energy Agency of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) :1-ready are deeply involved in very similar efforts. Why the seeming duplication? W -- the rush?

The answer rests in a MITI warning that even without the present oil situation, the uncertainties and high prices, by the 1980s a critical oil shortage may view, Tokyo might easily require yearly imports of 500 million to 600 million kiloliters of crude oil. No one knows whether this will

be possible, of course. Rapid implementation of new measures to further develop nuclear energy, thermonuclear fu-sion, natural gas, subterranean heat and solar energy probably will depend to a considerable extent upon promotion of technological exchanges with many other countries in the next few

A Key Role

Playing a key role in some of these projects are energy special-ists in Japan's Industrial Science and Technology Agency, They already have established a series of "Sunshine Projects" which will require expenditure of \$56 million or so in fiscal 1975 and a total of approximately \$7 billion over the life of the entire program.

These and other similar projects are being used to develop as many new energy sources as possible by the turn of the century. At least a score of other government and private industrial organizations have established agencies and special committees to determine the best ways the natioo can

speed up these developments.
Industrial Science and Technology Agency officials even now are involved in studying and de-veloping a new time schedule for obtaining roughly 60 million kilowatts of atomic power by 1985, Jepan now has only seven nuclaar power plants on the line, generating about 3.1 million kilowattsjust above 3 per cent of the nation's power consumption

But those most interested in this situation, Japan's leading industrialists, contend that the government should raise its sights and try for considerably more than 60 million kilowatts of nuclear-generated electricity by the middle of the next decade, It would seem that chances are improving for just such a develop-

Beyona doubt, the role of nuclear energy in Japan will expand increasingly in the next 10 years. Technicians in the Resources and Energy Agency, for example, estimate that by the end of the next decade Japanese atomic power stations will be supplying 30 per cent of the total industrial energy available in the country.

By 1976, however, provided the government of Japan can overcome stiffening objections of local residents, it has been estimated that nuclear power plants in Japan will be supplying only about 8 per cent of total industrial energy in use.

At the moment, Japan has two nuclear power stations operating experimentally and another 13 plants actually under construction. These stations—or at least most of them—are scheduled .o begin operation by 1977 or 1978. Another plant may come on line during the same period if all goes

Safety and functional checks stemming from small problems which often develop tend to delay scheduled completion of nuclear power stations. Nevertheless, cur-rent planning calls for the Japanese to have 30 atomic plants in full operation by 1990, providing a total nuclear generating capacity at that time above 301 mil-lion kilowatts.

A spokesman for the Comprehensive Energy Council, an advisory organization of MITI, re-veals that the government may expand its target for 1985, increasing the nation's dependence on nuclear power to 25 per cent of total electricity requirements by that time. This can be done he explained, by using more advanced atomic stations.

The Japanese also are planning even more modern developments by the end of this century. Members of the Nuclear Fusion Technical Subcommittee of the Atomic Energy Commission hope to have an electric power station using deuterium obtained from sea water as the material for nuclear fusion by the

Additionally, Japan's scientists are concentrating on a scheme to use solar energy to split water molecules to produce hydrogen (Continued on page 10, col. 5

Recession Might Force Changes for the Traditional Job-Holder

By K. Yoshida

TOKYO (IHT).—In Japan, a company rarely fires its employees. Employer and employee are usually bound by more than simply a contractual relationship; much as in a traditional family they are looked in a permanent and complex relationship of mu-tual obligation. Companies assume responsibility for their workers welfare in return for their undying loyalty. Thus, the workers are paid a wide variety of allowances and "fringe benefits"—frequently including low-rent company housing, special-rate housing loans, free wedding services and allow-ances based on family size, Workers, in turn, pledge allegiance to their companies take only brief holidays rather than extended vacations, and generally put their work above private matters. Both employer and em-ployee assume that the company will not dismiss or lay off the employee nor will he switch employers during his career.

This paternalistic life-time employment system, bedded deeply in traditional Japanese values and social patterns, is not likely to change radically despite the loom-

ing depression.

When the chips are down, both employer and employee are ex-pected to suffer equally Most Japanese employers at 1 share the view expressed sometime ago by Sazo Idemitsu, chatman of the Idemitsu Kosan, an of .-- pany, "If they (his employees) must become beggars, then I too will share their fate and become a

heggar."
Indeed, even during the present recession, only a handful of hard-pressed companies are actually discharging full-time employees. Financial burdens upon the employer are obviously heavy in times of depression, but many have managed to survive sharply declining profits by slashing opera-tional expenses, cutting down the number of part-time and seasonal workers, abolishing over-time and reducing working hours,

Despite a worsening recession that could put more than a million people out of work by next spring, Japan's lijelong employment system is not likely to undergo any noticeable change. For the system is deeply rooted in traditional Japanese values and social patterns. Besides, it is cushioned on a great number of seasonal and part-time workers who can be easily dispensed with and also young girls who are still very much in demand in many industries. Any change, if it comes at all, will be caused by the chronic shortage of young labor.

temporarily laying off workers at full or somewhat reduced wages, or deducting a percentage from managerial and executive salaries Even wh: 1 a company is forced to retrench its regular labor force, it does not decide single-handed who and how many should get the blue slips. Instead, the com-pany first negotiates with its labor union over the size of the reduction and terms of retirement and then recruits those who will volunteer to resign with higher separation allowances than usual and other special benefits.

Recently, Toyo Spinning Co. re-cruited 2,300 such volunteers (after ite union forced the company to revise its original plans of cutting its payroll by 3,300) and several other companies in the textile and electronics industries are following suit.

ther those who are approaching retirement age or young girls who are still very much in demand in other industries—those who

The volunteers are usually elsacrifice the least, Only when there are not enough volunteers do the companies suggest who

should go by a subtle practice generally called "kata tataki" tapping the shoulders of the can-didates for "voluntary retire-There are two groups of people

who are exceptions to the general rules of the Japanese life-time employment system, and they make up important human reserroirs many companies can easily dispense with in times of

One is the "temporary workers" -seasonal workers from farming housewives working part-time and day laborers—who are not considered as inembers of a "com-pany family" and, therefore, not entitled to she benefits usually accorded regular employees,

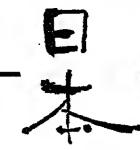
Female workers are another exception of sorts. They generally quit the firm for marriage or, cecause of their sex and low status on career ladders, they can move from one company to another more easily than men. Seasonal and part-time workers are often

the first to be dismissed when a company faces a crunch, as many do now—and few alternative jobs are available to them. When a young girl loses ber job, however, she either goes bome to become a dependent or finds another jbb.
"There is no job shortage for

young labor," says an official of the Nikkeiren (the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations). "On the contrary, many com-panies are worried that next year there will be only one junior or senior high-school graduete looking for a job for every six or seven openings." In fact, when about 300 girls

lost their jobs recently after a spinning company in Nagoya folded, the company received more than 1,000 job offers for Despite these cushions and a

continuing shortage of young labor, however, an unemployment problem does seem to be looming over the horizon as a result of (Continued on page 3, col. 7)



Trading Houses Have Deep Hold on Japan's Economy

By Alec Hamilton

TOKYO (IHT).—Japan's giant business groupings have revived in step with the advance of the country's economy until they now are in a more power-ful and possibly unassailable position than at any time in their

The 10 leading sogo shosha. or general trading firms, led by the long-established Mitsui and Co., Ltd., and Mitsubishi Corp. account for nearly 53 per cent of all Japanese exports and just over 64 per cent of all imports. The activities of the trading

companies drew scathing attack recently from Toshihide Takahashi, chairman of the goveroment's Fair Trade Commission. He charged that they were de-

reminiscent of the zaibatsu combines that dominated the economy before World War II and provided the Japanese war machine with its economic back-

He accused the trading houses of borrowing huge funds from banks to amassishares in major industrial companies for the purpose of expanding their groups. He said that stock holdings by the leading trading firms had increased to 6.6 times their original capital by March, from 1.4 times their capital six years ago. Io leveling the charges, Mr. Ta-

kahashi was putting forward the case for FTC proposals to

revise the Anti-Monopoly and

Fair Trade Law, including a pro-

vision to restrict the share hold-

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Holdings

He said that 70 per cent of the stocks held by leading trading companies represented shares of major corporations listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, while the remaining 30 per cent represented holdings in smaller enterprises aligned under the respective

groups. Mr. Takahashi added that the trading companies were entering the sphere of industrial producwhich went beyond their normal function as merchants. "Such zaibatsu-like conglomerates are without parallel in the rest of the world and must be

chairman seid.

his statements Predictably, drew a howl of Outrage from Japan's ousiness communityand even from some government ministries. Big business already complains that the FTC set up by Gen. Douglas Mac-Arthur at the end of the waracts as both prosecutor and judge in cases before it. Business critics want to see its judicial and investigative roles separated.

Officials of the trading companies, who see their major role as one of co-ordinating projects, charged that an attempt by the FTC to regulate their activities could seriously affect the national

But it cannot be denied that the trading houses have an

economy, with their tentacles reaching far and wide. The FTC says that the Big Sir houses— Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, C. Itoh, Marubeni and Nissho-Iwai-had combined sales in 1972. in a ratio of approximately one to five of the total gross national

The FIC says the Big Six are trying to gain control over whole sectors of the economy from the procurement of raw materials to the sale of the finished products, through a process of vertical integration.

The trading companies also came under public fire early this year after the oil crisis, with charges that they were hoarding materials and cornering com-modities. On an individual basis, such charges might not have too much weight, but when the Big Six are taken as a whole, their potential is staggering.

A survey of industrial groupings in Japan, published last year by the British trading concern Dodwell and Co., says the 13 groups covered in the book account for 60 per cent of the manufacturing turnover of Japanese companies quoted on the Stock Exchange, 47 per cent of banking and 78 per cent of nonlife insurance turnover.

The 13 groups surveyed are Fuyo, DKB, Sanwa, Nippon Steel, Hitachi, Nissan, Toyota, Matsushita Toshiba-IHI and Tokyn, plus three of the Big Six-Mitsubishi, Mitsul and Su-mimoto.

The last three are the major successors to the prewar zalbalsu (a term meaning grouping by wealth). They arose phoenix-like from the flames of war to survive the attempts of the Allied occupation forces to break them

Three Leaders

The Dodwell survey lists the three leaders in the Mitsubishi group as the Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.; the Milsubishi Corp., the trading firm, and Milsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.

In addition, it lists a further dx members of the group which take part in formulating group policies, usually in the form of two-weekly or monthly meetings of the presidents of the com-panies. These range from Mitsu-hishi Petrochemical Co. Ltd. to Asshi Glass Co. Ltd., Mitsubishi Electric Corporation and Mitsu-bishi Estate Co. Ltd., dealing with real estate.

The survey points out that there is some movement by companies from one group to another and that the strength of the ties binding companies within a group vary from one company

Because holding companies are not allowed in Japan, strongly centralized control over group members is not possible. In some ways a group resembles a chib with common interests based on a variety of ties ranging from supplies to merchandising techniques, financial assistance, shareholdings and historical associa-

In explaining the group philosophy, the Dodwell survey says in its preface:

"Group control in Japan stems basically from the heavy depen-dence on banks for finance, as Japanese companies depend on loans for up to 80 per cent of capital . . In most cases there-fore the industrial groups are centered around the banks, financial institutions and trading companies, whilst the other lead-ing companies of the group de-pend on the historical growth of the group, the strength of the management, and the size of the global business interests. Their

network of representatives and intelligence gathering rivals and

Japanese Foreign Ministry itself, which has a sorry record of neglecting certain areas of the world and of misjudging locals

The trading houses have shown themselves to be more adaptable to the interrational situation. although the younger generation of Japanese businessmen abroad particularly in Southeast Asia -has been accused of living in a ghetto-like atmosphere with little contact with the local people outside business hours.

Interestingly, however, a fereign posting is decreasingly regarded as a period of exile away from the mainstream of advancement in a company.

The trading houses regard themselves increasingly as co-ordinators, smoothing the path for client businesses. They act as intermediaries between banks and industry, both on a national and an international level, they provide management expertise, market knowledge and technology. During the 1960s, the trading houses were among the leaders in Japan to go out and seek sources of raw materials, moon which the country depends for its industrial existence. The reputation they gained, in fact, was often unfavorable, but in the economic climate of the decade the Japanese paid little attention to charges of economic imperialism

But rising "resources national-ism" in the developing countries— and developed nations like Australia—the oil shock and vocal domestic criticism over industrial pollution have all served to after this outlook.

Japan's Foreign Trade Cartes. said in a recent report that the country should aim for an international division of labor. It should obtain a stable supply of raw materials in exchange for technical knowhow and assistance in developing the industrial structure in the host nation.

This is also in line with gov-ernment and business thinking in Japan. Senior businessmen are talking of establishing basic refining plants close to the sources of raw materials and then im-porting the semifinished product to Japan for final processing.

Criticism

Such proposals, again, are not without their critics: Japan has been accused of wanting to export its pollution, while the main financial profit would accrue to domestic Japanese companies. Such criticism is not necessarily

fair. A major problem facing the steel industry, for example, is the need to raise huge sums of money to finance overseas projpertise in the host countries. It is not a matter of simply setting up a steel mill or petrochemical plant. Dozens of other

consideration. A major refining plant in the Brazilian jungle also needs anciliary services such as mada railroads, accommodation for the workers and their families, shops, hospitals, schools. Thus a rela-

factors have to be taken into

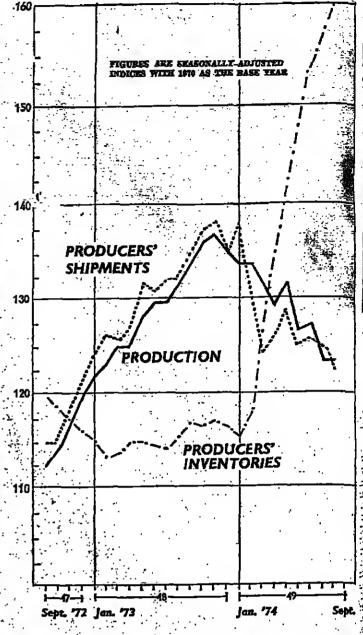
tively simple concept can run into illions of dollars. It is to tackle just such problems that the Japanese trading houses believe they are ideally suited. They have the financial and technical knowledge and the contacts with which to help a

billion-dollar project along the path to success The companies have also in the past been accused of hoarding and speculation on a global scale, charges which undoubtedly had some truth to them. But a new realization of the need for international cooperation seems to be making headway, and Japanese

business has been unable to avoid

the winds of change.

Production Trends, Shipments and Inventories of Mining, Manufacturing Industries



Recession and Jobs

(Continued from page 7) the recessionary economy. Because many companies have stopped biring sessmal and parttime workers and ceased filling racancies, the job market for tem-porary help and off-season ap-plicants is extremely tight.

More significant, the increasing number of corporate bankruptcies -more than 800 a month since October last year—have forced thousands of people out of work. As a result, the opening-to-application ratio has dwindled from 1.92-virtually two openings per applicant—in November last year to only 1.04 last September, with signs indicating worsening con-

The Labor Ministry now predicts more than a million people may be unemployed next March, 1967, when Japan's fobless rate reached 2 per cent, with 1,150,000 people unable to find fobs.

Will the recession, if it continues, change Japan's employment practices? Some, like former Vice-Minister of International Trade and

Industry Eme Yamashita, think so. Paternalism has lasted this long hecause we have suffered no depressions since the war, only sporadic recessions which we were able to overcome," he said recently in an interview. "If we now lay off a million

people and then recover, our employment system, in the process, will have become modernized more skin to that of Europe and the United States,"

Many labor experts and recruiting officials, however, believe that the present lifelong employment system, coupled with the seniority system, is so ingrained in Japanese society and conforms so well. with traditional Japanese values that it will not change noticeable Many companies would rathe ...

fold up and distribute property among the employees, says to Nikkeiren official, 'than have :: fire them." Paradoxically, change may com

from another source—labor short: age. The chronic shortage of young job seekers that they are: called "golden eggs"—has come: wages of employees freshly re-:.. crnited from junior or senior high: ... school This has, in turn, sunarrowed wage differences be-T ... tween young workers and devoted: ty system has lost much of its: attraction

The people have stayed with one company for a lifetime," hotes !! the labor relations manager of a ? *** major corporation, because they ... knew they would go up in wages and position if they worked hard. and seriously.

But because of the high start ing salaries of young employees and relatively slow wage increase thereafter, many workers now tend to put more emphasis on their family life than on their work, and they are more willing to switch their jobs." That may well be the case to

the present trend continues: de-creasing numbers of available young recruits, moderation of economic growth and growing individualism. And if that hap pens, companies will be less in the terested in recruiting their en ployees directly from school as then pushing them slowly up the seniority ladders, and the workers will see less value in staying loyal to a single company.

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Credit Bureau, Ltd., Japan's largest credit card company, the Orient Leasing Co., Ltd., Toyo Computer Service Co., Ltd., Orient Factors Ltd., and others. Each is the first and largest of its kind in Japan. "Internationally, Sanwa has continued to expand to the point where we have operational bases in nearly all of the world's major financial centers. In this connection, we are constantly training personnel for our international business - another important factor behind our growth.

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As listed in the August 1974 issue of FORTUNE magazine.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET September 30, 1974

Assets	of Yen	of U.S.\$	risolities
Cash and Due from Banks	727,634,995	2,445,832	Deposits
Call Loans		13,888	Call Money
Securities	799,610,051	2,687,765	Borrowed Money
Loans and Bills Discounted	4,714,253,109	15,846,229	Foreign Exchanges
Foreign Exchanges		1,922,580	Domestic Exchange Settlemen
Domestic Exchange Settlement a/c, Dr.		247,426	Acceptances and Guarantees .
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances			Accrued Expenses
and Guarantees	951,750,915	3,199,163	Unearned Income
Bank Premises end Real Estate	114,038,867	383,324	Other Liabilities
Dther Assets		161,434	Reserve for Possible Loan Los
TOTAL	8,005,023,339	26,907,641	Reserve for Retirement Allows
		•	Reserve for Price Fluctuation
			Other Reserves

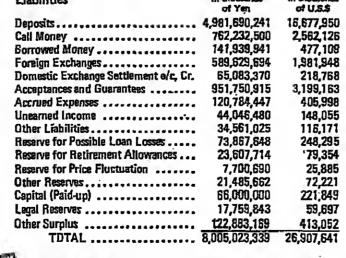
Yen amounts were converted into U.S. dollars at the current rate of Sept. 30, 1974 (U.S.\$1=¥297.50).

As e general banking practice in Japan, the Sanwa Bank designates its semiannual fiscal period as ending March 31 end September 30 of each year. Such periods ere combined to present the results of annual operations, end our annual report is published as of March

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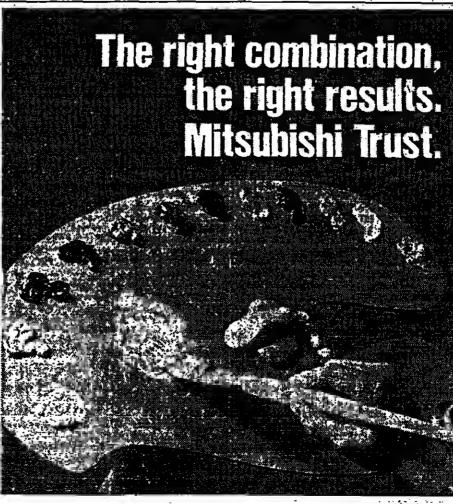
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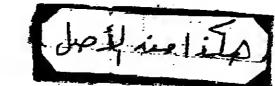


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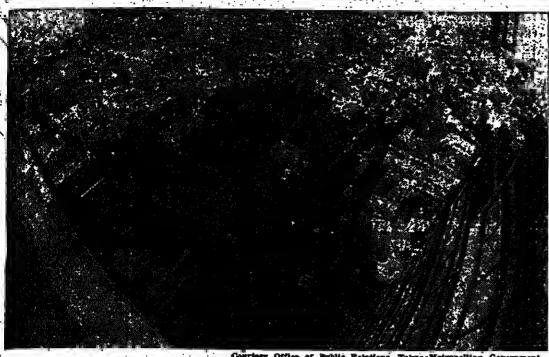
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عكذامن الأجل







Tall building casts a long shadow over homes in Tokyo.

Slump and Hopefulness

(Continued from page 7) the first month of the fourth quarter, posted an \$830-million trade surplus and all signs point to a further improvement in the

While shortages of oil and rarious other raw materials have sharply boosted Japanese import osts, the country has benefited rom global shortages of some of manufactured goods, principally steel and chemical ertilizers. These two products, long with ships, have been the rincipal growth factors in the ecent export surge.

Indeed, the improvement in lapan's external situation has seen so fast and so dramatic that mestions are heginning to be aised as to whether the turnwound has taken place too quicky for the good of the rest of the rorld. In mid-October, Johannes. Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMP), gave B speech in Tokyo in which he urged oil-consuming nations to resist the temptation to eliminate oil-price-induced balance of payments deficits as ruickly as possible.

He argued that such deficits thould be accepted and financed or at least icur to five years mtil the payments surpluses of di-producing countries can be liminated, either through addiional purchases of foreign nd services or through longerm investment channels.

While Mr. Witteveen refrained rom mentioning any specific centry by name in issuing his parning, it was clear he was talkng about Japan. The focus on his country became even more pparent when Mr. Witteveen lso warned against the employgent of st-ong deflationary olicies to curb inflation, arguig that too aggressive control of emand as a means of fighting rice increases by a major naion could be instrumental in lunging the world into a depres-

The IMF managing director rgued in favor of measures aimd at maintaining economic aclvity "somewhat lower than the wel of maximum production" and f the simultaneous adoption of n incomes policy to dampen Vitteveen acknowledged that inomes policies have gotten a ather bad name as a result of a cor record in the United States nd Europe, but he argued that hey can be effective if imposed mly after excess demand has

Ignore Advice

The Japanese have largely gnored Mr. Witteveen's advice /arious officials have argued hat Japan should be allowed to mprove its payments situation aster than other industrialized sations because it is the country nost dependent on imported oil or energy and the country most dependent on imports of basic raw materials.

They have also contended that Japan should be allowed special dispensation to severely squeeze ts domestic economy because the ate of increase in their country's wholesale price index has been running higher than that of all other industrialized nations, with the possible exception of Italy, in the very recent past. The officials have also rejected the idea of an incomes policy, contending that the public ready for such a step. The Japa-nese people believe that an incomes policy means controls on weges alone, these officials adding that a campaign of in-formation is necessary before any steps toward implementation can

be contemplated.

Isamu Miyazaki, chief of the Planning Agency's Department, recently suggested that his country's ex-19 per cent in volume in the year ending March, 1975, against a projected increase of only 6 per cent in total world imports.

That means that Japan is in the process of grabbing a substantially larger share of world trade at a time when it has never been more essential for other ma-

of West Germany, to boost their exports as well. In October, the most recent month for which statistics are available, Japan's exports rose an astonishing 32 per cent in volume from the yearearlier level. . .

While the Japanese are selling more to other countries, they are buying fewer goods abroad, although at much higher prices than B year earlier. In terms of quantity, Japan's imports fell 9 per cent in September and by 13.6 per cent in October, both compared with a year earlier. In Oc-toher, Japan's crude oil imports, by volume, were running 13.1 per cent below October 1973,

Recession

The export drive and import slump are attributed to a longer-than-expected recession in the domestic economy. Japanese comparties maintained production at relatively high levels in the first half of the year, enticipating an easing of monetary and fiscal policles in the second half after a good showing by the governing Liberal Democratic party in an early summer election for the upper house of the Dot.

The party did much worse than expected, however, barely maintaining an absolute majority, and Thus, the rigid stabilization program drawn up by Finance Min-ister Takeo Fukuda, who quit the cabinet just after the election in an attempt to undermine the power of Premier Kakuel Tanaka, has remained firmly in place.

Those economists who had been

stores reported,

slump has also been mirrored in its business failure statistics, Corporate bankruptcies rose to a record 1,109 cases, each involving 10 million yen or more in liabilities, in October, according to a leading credit agency.

fundamental approach nomic management

As of September, Japan's index of industrial production had been declining for four consecutive months and producers' shipments had been falling for seven straight months, Inventory as a ratio of shipments stood at a record level in September, As of August, the nation's index of capacity utilization (1970 equals 100) was down

pinning their hopes on an upturn in consumer spending as a result of an average 32-per-cent wage increase last spring were shocked when Tokyo's 26 department stores reported that their sales in October were up only 7,5 per cent in nominal terms from a year earlier, compared to gains ex-ceeding 20 per cent for most of the year's preceding months.
When the effect of price increases was eliminated, sales actually fell by 15 per cent, the department

The extent of Japan's economic

been considered serious enough for the government to change its

By John Herrick

TOKYO (IHT).-These days. talk of a Japanese export in-vasion of the West brings a look f pain to the normally cheerful faces of Japanese husinessmen.

"We don't like to be called ina Honda Motors official explained sorrowfully.

.The electronics industry in Japan has even agreed to voluntary restraints on exports in an effort to calm the fears of Western manufacturers and avoid restrictions by other governments on Japanese imports. But officials of the industry and of the Japanese government insist that the export restraints here, adopted at the urging of European countries, are not necessary.

An official of the Export Division of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry characterized Western fears of Japaneae competition as "psychological rather than economic in nature." He insisted that Japanese products usually have a rather small share of the markets in Western countries too small a share to injure Western manufacturers seriously.

In fact, the Japanese invasion of Western markets looks like something seen through the wrong end of a telescope when viewed from Tokyo.

Japan, almost completely cut off from the West until a little more than 100 years ago, is probably the most westernized country in the East.

Tokyo department stores offer Swiss watches, French fashions, English wool goods, European wines. Scandinavian furniture and American refrigerators, Japanese imports have been increasing faster than exports since February, 1973.

Exports of Japanese radios, television sets and tape recorders to Europe have been generally down this year, even to countries not affected by the voluntary restraints here on exports.

In the period from April through September, 1974, Japanese television sets exported to the European Economic Com-munity had a total value of \$69 million almost 10 per cent below sales in the corresponding sixmonth period of 1973. Exports of tape recorders in that period of 1974 were worth \$86 million down 15 per cent from the 1973 period. Radios did slightly better, with exports to the EEC nations reaching \$129 million, up 8 per cent from the six-month

ternational Trade and Industry points out that even these figures

The Export Market: A Deceptive Picture

ture. Prices on Japanese electrical goods have gone up sharply during the last year. As a resnit, even the 8-per-cent increase in the value of radio exports represents a decline in the volume of exports, the ministry says.

The Electronic Industries Association of Japan attributes the decline to economic factors, rather than the effects of voluntary export restraints.

The most important factor is the rising price of Japanese products. Both wages and wholesale prices in Japan are running about 30 per cent above year-ago levels. This is reflected in the prices of Japanese products, which are rapidly losing their cost com-

pushed down consumer demand in most industrialized countries. "Restraints on Japanese exports are not really necessary in my opinion," a source at the Electronics Industries Association

A good case in point is the United Kingdom, which successfully urged Japanese manufac-turers to put voluntary restraints on television exports. The quotas agreed on called for a slight inand-white sets exported to England and a slight decrease in the number of more expensive color

Exports Drop

In fact however during the first nine months of this year sets exported to the United Kingdom dropped more than 36 per cent from the comparable period of last year.

In addition to the restraints on emports of television sets to En-gland, Japan has agreed to voluntary curbs on television sets, radies and tape recorders sent to the Benelux countries and to notso-voluntary restraints on most electronics goods shipped to

Export cellings were worked out by the Japanese manufacturers conjunction with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. A percentage of the total market was allocated to each firm on the hasis of sales record-

ed in preceding years.

Lurope where imports of Japa e tpanding rapidly. During the itrst nine months of this year, television imports there increased by more than 250 per cent in terms of volume and more than 560 per cent in terms of value, months of 1973. But the actual volume of Japanese television sets was very low, only a little over 12,500 units. This is because the French have been restricting imports of Japanese electronic goods for about 10 years.

The present startling growth of Japanese exports to France, in percentage terms, provides a clue as to how the myth of a Japanese economic invasion of the West got started in the first

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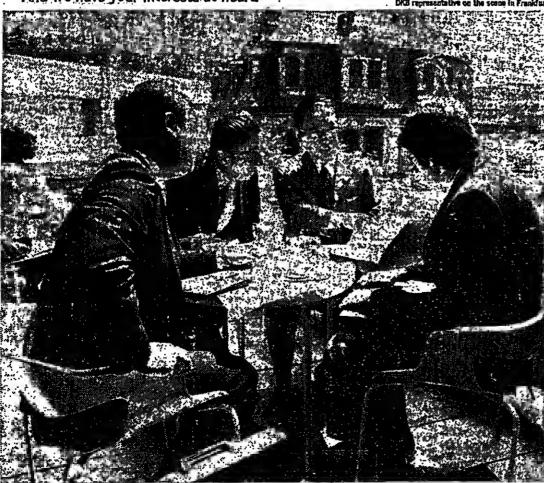


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The Rush for Overseas Investments

(Continued from page 7) are involved. Other examples come from the Middle East, where Mitsubishi Corp. is working on a large-scale (\$3 billion) plan for a Sandi Arabian petrochemical complex and Mitsul is engaged on a similar project in

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The rationale of these projects is fairly obvious. Japan no longer wants to expand its own capacity for basic raw material processing-preferring to concentrate on more sophisticated industries with higher added value.

Japan is prepared to import part of the processed materials produced by Japanese-built fac-tories in, say, Brazil or Saudi Arabia. And of course Japanese industry gets the export contracts for the vast quantities of plant and equipment needed by

There are two main snags about Japan's foreign investment program. The most obvious is that too much of it has up to now been concentrated in Southeast and East Asia. Japan accounts (to take a coople of random examples) for 37 per cent all industrial investment in Thailand and last year provided 90 per cent of all new investment going into South Kores. Percentages like these tend to make the host countries uncomfortably aware of their dependence on Japan, especially when the Japanese economy itself runs into difficulties as it has done during the last year.

Textile Flood

Japan has positively flooded East and Southeast Asia with textile and shipbuilding plants in the last few years, but may now be regretting its concentration in these fields, given the difficulties both industries are

plants in Korea, Taiwan or Indenesia are going to find it increasingly difficult to export their products back to Japan in the medium-term future in view of the collapse of consumer demand for textiles and the difficulties Japan's own textile producers are facing. Japanese-owned shipyards in

Singapore and elsewhere in Southeast Asia are very soon going to feel the cold draft of recession in the world tanker market, In the field of petrochemical investment Japan has gained a lead throughout its region-at least so far as blueprints for future projects are concerned. But the Thais are now grinding their teeth over the polits insistence of Mitsui and Mitsubishi that an integrated petrochemical complex planned for their country must be post-poned for at least two years because of the collapse of demand

for petrochemical products.

The second major problem about Japan's overseas investment is how to pay for it. This was not a problem in 1971, 72 or even in the early part of 73. During those years the Japanese had more foreign exchange than they knew what to do with, and the Japanese government was only too glad to see monry invested abroad even if it went into a golf course in Hawaii or hotels in Paris. The situation went sharply into reverse toward the end of last year when the Japanese realized that they had overcompensated and were in fact. factors tending to make Japa-going to run an enormous deficit ness business expand overseas (it turned out to be \$13 billion for fiscal 1973-74). Nowadays the Finance Ministry discourages what might be termed "frivolous" foreign investments, but it is more than ever interested in resource-related investments, particularly if they have anything

ahead with its Saudi Arabian petrochemical project (on which it is still conducting a feasibility study) it will have no trouble getting a go-ahead from the government, but it will be urged to minimize the burden on the Japanese balance of payments. This could involve borrowing a large part of the money needed from the Saudi Arabians them-selves (who basically want Japan's knowhow and its import market-not its money). In other cases major overseas investment projects are likely from now on to be financed by international borrowing rather than from Japan's own resources. To take a random example from Europe, Asahi Chemical Co. is planning to finance at least part of its Irish acrylic-fiber plant by buy-ing equipment in Britain on supplier's credit insured by the British Export Guarantee De-partment. Other Japanese overseas investors would like to raise mmey on the Eurodollar market, but their prospects of doing so in the current state of the market are somewhat doubtful.

The problem of finding the money to pay for investments, plus the fact that Japan's own economic growth is likely to be rather slow in the next year or two, may remove some of the impetus from the overseas investment boom. It will be surprising if the value of this year's direct investment abroad reaches anything like the scale of last year's. and 1975 may not be much better. In the long run, however, the instead of, or as well as, at home are likely to persist. Japan will take its place in due course alongside the U.S. and Britain as one of the world's leading overseas investors. 'As it does so, it will become more and more dependent for its economic welfare on what the rest of the world feels about its behavior.

titanium oxide crystal electrode

and a platinum electrode linked

and immersed in water can be

used to generate electricity when sunlight is directed at the surface

of the titanium oxide," a Tokyo

scientist involved in the project

explained He schnowledged, how-ever, that it is "difficult to pre-dict whether this and similar

commercial application for the

immediate or even distant future."

aim as a source of energy—the "Simshine Projects" series, Over

the next 30 years, according to

the program now under way, the

Japanese will attempt to develop

a commercially viable nuclear fu-

sion reactor and a solar power

generation plant.

It is thought possible, for instance, that a practical solar pow-

cr generation plant, with a capac-ity of about 10,000 kilowatts, can be built in Japan by 1985. The

eventual target, as the Japanese see the program, would be to construct a plant capable of producing 2 million kilowatts of

electricity by 1990 at the latest,

include extensive research into

synthetic gas and use of hydrogen

energy too. An example: Japan's scientists now consider it likely

that they can develop under-

ground steam use far beyond the

current scale of generation of

"Some of us see the chance of running water into the base of

a Tokyo scientist suggested. "This

just might allow the development

of 50,000 - kilowatt geothermal

power stations within a decade

or so, certainly as early as 1985

if we really push the concept.".

The goal being mentioned is a

300,000-kilowatt generation plant

using volcanic sources by 1990.

taken by the idea are promising

a generating capacity of about

No troubles are anticipe some of those scientists most

our volcanoes to generate stes

only 20,000 kilowatts

Yet the various "projects" also

More to the point is Japan's gigantic program to harness the

ses offer any chance of



By Eduardo Lachica

TOKYO (IRT) —A knack for Japan's option to invest in the working both sides of the development of Siberian oil also street has given Japan the best possible bargain out of its expanding economic relations with the Soviet Union and China.

Since breaking with Tsiwan and "normalizing" its relations with the People's Republic, Japan has more than doubled its trade with the mainland. This year, Chinese-Japanese trade is likely to exceed \$2.5 billion and to give Japan a surplus of \$400 million

Japan's most impressive coup was securing a Chinese commitment to ship 4.5 million tons of to increase oil shipments to as much as 10 million tons next

With these transactions, China reversed its policy of not exporting mineral resources in any significant amounts. Chins is now credibly considered a major source of oil, not only for Jepan, hut also for the Philippines and Thai-

China's pressing need for foreign exchange no doubt played a role in deciding it to open its pipelines to non-Socialist buyers. But observers here believe that

development of Siberian oil also infinenced the Chinese decision. Japan's trade with the Soviet Union is also growing at a fast pace; from \$1,088,084 in 1972 to \$1,561,910 in 1973. Patient diplomacy on both sides has given Japan access to some of Siberia's reputed natural resources.

Tyumen oil, because of its political sensitivity, is out of the shopping list for the moment, but Japan is already buying timber and wood chips and it is putting down \$420 million to help finance the extraction of coking coal in

With the United States coming in as an equal partner, Japan is extending another loan for a survey of natural gas fields in the same Siberian region. It hopes to pay for part of the costs of a liquefaction plant and a pipeline in exchange for a supply of 10 billion cubic meters of gas every year for 20 years.

Japan is uniquely situated to exploit the rivalry between the two Socialist powers with little political risks to itself. It is the most important trading nation in a region where both the Soviet Union and China are contending for prestige and influence.

More vital yet, Japan is a lead-ing producer of industrial materials and technology now in demand hy the two nations for their own internal development.

2 million kilowatts by the end of China needs steel products, this century. fertilizers and synthetic textile Japan estimates that by 1985 the total amount of power generplants. The Soviet Union is in ated by all types of geothermal plants in operation should reach the market for metal-working machinery, offshore drilling rigs, earth-moving equipment and at least 7 million kilowatts. This figure, it is claimed, could ap-

developments, the Japanese are concerned about the future of their new energy programs. Cost spirals involving labor, equipment facilities and fuel are esting into funds set aside or ap-propriated for the various proj-

A view of the Kure yard of Ishtkamajima-Hrima Heavy Industries, with large tanker under

This situation has led to a reexamining of the use of hydro electric power, presently account ing for less than a third (26,4 per cent) of the total power consumed in Japan, Such hydropower resources are abundant in the country and to a large ex-

Alternatives to Petroleum proach 48 million kilowatts 15 Solar light is focused on semiconductors in water to supply both oxygen and hydrogen gas.

"It has been discovered that a

ANNUAL REPORTS FROM JAPAN

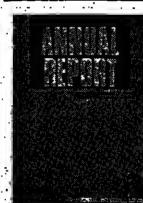
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Employees: 2,300, Services affered: Consulting, Planning, En-gineering, Procurement of materials and ent, Field construction, Test run, Development and sales of chemical pro



Koba Steel, Ltd., with a history of 70

Welding Electrode, Machinery and Copper & Aluminum. These divisions, worksupply many kinds of products from metallic materials to large plants oil ic moterials to large plants all over the world,

KOBE STEEL, LTD

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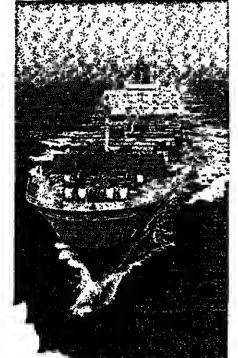
Y 620 billion. 35,000. Takyo, Kabe. Overseas Offices: New York, Chicago, Rio da Janeiro, Düs-

ANNUAL REPORTS/INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE 21 Rue de Berri, 75380-PARIS, CEDEX 08 FRANCE. Please send me the amenal reports of the companies circled at an cost or obligation.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Report from Registered Head Office: 1, Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan Main Office: 3-3, 5-chome, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

The Semi-Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd.

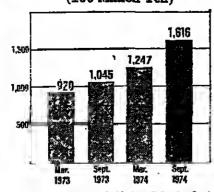
was held in Osaka on the 28th November, 1974.



MOL achieves excellent results in current six-month term

The Liner Service of Mitsul O.S.K. Lines, the most widespread such service in the world, over the current six-month period rang up performance figures greatly surpassing those of the preceding six months. This success can be attributed to the company's rational assignment of ships, in line with the increase in Japanese exports, the rise in profitability of

> Last 4-term total income (100 Million Yen)



Incoming eargo transport, from scaring freight rates of tramps, and to the company's all-out managerial efforts.

Total Income reached ¥151,978 million - 29 percent up from the preceding period. Pre-tax recurring profit amounted to ¥8.207 million which was an increase of 55 percent over that of the preceding six months.

In June, MOL, as part of its project to further Internationaliza its operations, set up an oildrilling joint venture - Global Marine MOL Ltd. It followed this up in September by deciding to initiate two joint venture companies of Saudi Arabien registry - Saudi Arabian Shipping Co., Ltd. and Arabian Merina Operating Co., Ltd.

At the end of September, MOL listed its stock on the Brussels, Antwerp and Frankfurt Stock Exchanges.

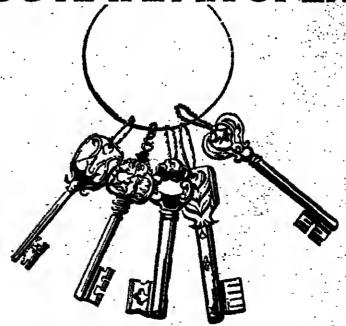
At present, MOL operates container services between the Far East and Europe, the Mediterrangen, North America, and Australia. in addition to these, the company's conven-

tional liner operations range all over the world. MOL's tramps, tankers and special cargo carriers are also playing e big role in helping expand world trade by undertaking transport of cargoes from resources-producing countries to leading Industrial nations.

As of the end of September, MOL owned 148 ships totalling 6,714,195 dwt, while its total bottoms in operation at that time ran to 300 ships aggregating 10,384,065 dwt.

Offices in Europe: London Branch, Res. Rep. Office: Paris, Dussseldorf, Hamburg, Rottardam, Mileno





FIVE IN FACT

quite a problem, but sooner or later

You could simply choose the biggest. That's one way, but you would be making a mistake because the only bank in Japan with a fully integrated banking service is DAIWA. DAIWA means Great Harmony, and we have harmonized five Important services into one great bank DAIWA.

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PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1974

uromarket_____

Foreign-Exchange Trading And Return to Investors

RIS, Dec. 22 (IHT) -Forexchange trading is a lot omplicated than many people

hough national prestige can attered and personal fortunes or lost by sudden shifts in ncy values, the determining r for establishing rates—at throughout most of 1974 een relative return available vestors. The higher the in-t paid, the more sought after

money. iterest rate differentials tell whole story, said Stephen is, director of economic es at the Organization for omic Cooperation and Dement. A chart of exchange against the dollar publishthe OECD's Economic Outthis month documents this. lows extended weakness for lollar in the opening months is year culminating in early (just after the United States
1 its key interest rates to
d-high levels). The dollar
strong through the beng of September, when the al Reserve began to relax edit reins

4 Exceptions ording to Mr. Marris there only four exceptions when ncy rates moved for other was hit by a crisis of conce as Italy wallowed in an ded political crisis (during period Italian interest rates very low); the deutsche was weak in midsummer ing the collapse of Bank-Herstatt; sterling has fallen lly on the reportedly false that the Persian Gulf were pulling their investout of Britain, and the

franc has been surprisingly

By Carl Gewirtz

its value.

strong, reportedly because the market is so small it does not take much to move that rate, But the dramatic changes in the dollar's value, inward in April as interest rates rose and down in October as rates fell, fit the OECD script. Currently the dol-lar is at its lowest level of the year against most currencies. However, West Germany has just cut its lending rates and France has indicated it intends to let up on its tight credit squeeze early next year. This de-escala-tion could restore the previous interest-rate relationships to fayor.

One major uncertainty that will have to be cleared before any major move is gold: how Americans will respond to their new freedom to buy gold as of 1975, what impact the Treasury's planned sales of some of its gold hoard will have on the freemarket price and what impact the French-U.S. accord recognizing the right of central banks to value their reserves at the free market price instead of the useless official price of \$42.22 an ounce will have.

If the dollar improves on the foreign exchange market, benk-ers believe there is some chance of reopening the dollar sector of the Eurobond market early next year. A leading bank sees, assuming the dollar recovers, a very heavy volume of new business for the first three months to be out short by a resumed uptrend in short-term rates as inflation con-tinues unabated.

Currency considerations aside, the worldwide decline in interest rates is expected to revive capital markets domestically and inter-nationally. Short-term, rates,



which are the most sensitive to changes in official policy, have kept investors out of long-term commitments so long as the rates were heading upward. But now that they are declining, there is some incentive to move into longer-term instruments—where rates are still relatively high and . where getting locked into a 10to-15-year obligation at a fixed

This is evident in the deutsche mark sector of the Eurobond-

Seles in Net 100s High Low Last Ch'go

coupon is suddenly looking very

attractive

market. The latest offering, a 100-million-DM, seven-year loan for New Zealand, is expected to carry a compon of 9 3/4 per cent and an issue price of slightly below par. The terms, given the strength of the mark and the decline in short-term rates, are quite attractive and bankers are calling it a "hot issue."

Another factor in its favor is the rumor that the next 100-million-DM issue, which is expected for France's Caisse Na-(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1.) tually the first important "con-

The U.S. Economic Scene

Trust Busting: An Old Story With Many Chapters

By Richard E. Mooney NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).-

try's oldest forms of business regulation, and it is no less controversial today than at the time of its origin in the late 19th century. The very existence of a basically strong anti-trust code sets the United States apart from almost all other industrial countries. But, despite the fact that this code has been embedded in the American legal system for 34 years, its enforcement is still unfortunately regarded by businessmen and politicians as a sign of hostility toward business.

By this yardstick, the Ford administration is already indelibly labeled "anti-business." As early as October, President Ford himself spoke more forcefully in favor of a strong anti-trust policy than any recent president when he included it in his anti-inflation program. He promised tougher enforcement and proposed that this be backed up with stiffer penalties for violators. In No-vember, the Justice Department filed the higgest anti-trust suit in history, aimed at breaking up the American Telephone & Tele-

graph Co.

To call the Ford administration "anti-business" is, of course, ab-surd. The administration is happy if its liberal detractors are impressed by a vigorous anti-trust posture, but no one should get carried away by thoughts that this administration intends to drive big business to the wall,

Fear of Dominance The beginnings of anti-trust law were indeed "anti-business," developed in fear of the dominan of the hig business trusts that were flourishing at the time, Viewed another way, however, the first anti-trust law—the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 -- was acproposition that consumers should have a choice in what they consumed, rather than being forced stance. But the basic thrust of to take whatever product, at whatever prices, a single dominant supplier might decide to provide.

In subsequent years, the Sher-man Anti-Trust Act has been reinforced by, among others, the Clayton Act of 1914 the creation of the Federal Trade Commission the same year and by the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936. Congress has also diluted the anti-trust power from time to time by legislating that certain

the original pioneering legislation remains at the heart of Ameri-can business law to this day. While the law has not been fun-

damentally changed in recent years, the level of enforcement rises and falls from decade to decade and from administration to administration. Currently, it appears to be rising. There are several possible reasons.

The reason that comes first to many minds may be deceptive, namely the immediate past record

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The stock market drifted last week as investors and traders attempted to gauge the depth of the recession

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the week with a gain of 6.21 points, at 598.42. The bulk of the week's gain came Tuesday, when the Dow rose 10.71 points. The average has ranged this year between a high of 891.66 on March 13 and a low of 577.60 on Dec. 6. Worker layoffs continued at an accelerated pace. The auto in-

dustry was hard-hit by layoffs in one of the severest declines in its work force since World War II. The present slump in auto sales-down 30 per cent from the 1973 pace—is expected to continue well into next

year, according to auto analysts.

Retail business has been slow, with many stores offering discounts well before Christmas. Traditionally sales come after the holidays. Gold issues were one of the firmest groups in the stock market last week. The Treasury said it would not knowingly accept bids from foreign governments for U.S. gold. The Treasury is scheduled to sell

two million ounces of gold at anction on Jan. 6.

President Ford indicated concern last week about the proposed price increase of 8 to 10 per cent on some steel products by the United States Steel Corp. He demanded that U.S. Steel justify in writing the price increases.

Consumer prices continued to climb. The consumer price index spurted last month. Since November, 1973, prices have climbed 12.1 per cent, the largest 12-month rise since a 12.5-per-cent increase in the year ended Sept. 30. 1947.

Sales in Net 100s High Low Last Chige

With inflation moving ahead, the Labor Department said the "real" spendable earnings of factory workers in November dropped 17 per cent from October. It was the fifth monthly decline in a row.

Sales in 100s High Low Lest Chige

742 V6 3V4 V6 3V4 V6 17% V6 2V6 V6 2V6 V6 2V6 V6 4V2 V6

record was badly tarnished by the revelations of politicking that went on behind the scenes while a decision was being weighed on whether the government should approve the merger of the Inter-national Telephone & Telegraph Corp. with the Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

Page 11

Although this made a lasting impression of softness toward big business, the Federal Trade Commission brought anti-trust charges against the Xerox Corp. (settled last month) and against eight major oil companies during the same administration. Also the Securities and Excl. use Commission was pressing to break up Wall Street price fixing that is, the practice of charging identical commissions Meanwhile, the Jus-tice Department itself was de-veloping the AT&T suit and was preparing to go to trial with its suit against the International Business Machines Corp.—t b e siggest such suit in history until AT&T came slong

Personalities Factor

A second reason for the apparent upturn in federal anti-trust activity may stem from per-sonalities—a diligent assistant at-turney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, Thomas Kauper, whose work has lately been enhanced by a free-swinging attorney general who is now departing, William Saxbe. At the time that Mr. Ford was declaring his own anti-trust commitment Mr. Saxbe put it more bluntly: "Price fixers should go to prison." Inside the Justice Department, Mr. Saxbe also gave Mr. Kauper greater authority.

A third reason is the state of

the economy—particularly infla-tion, but also the recession. Some businessmen have protested that this is no time for the government to press anti-trust action.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Ch'ge

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Domestic Bonds Sales in Net Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last ch'ge

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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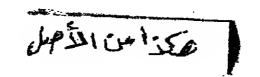
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PARIS GENEVA HONG KONG BEIRUT

Insurance Stocks

(Continued on Page 13, Col.

FCE Quotations



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Market Averages Week Ended Dec, 21, 1974

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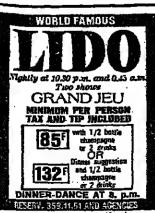
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Bank Stock Quotations (Closing prices of the week's trading.

	Bld	Astrod
ankamerica	31%	32
Ayerate Corporation	35	20
Preind Trust Co	2835	2816
etroit Bank Corporation	291/2	301/2
idelcor Inc.	18 Vb	197/2
irst Md. Bnep	11%	121/2
irst Nat. Cinn.	19%	201/2
irard Corporation	29 14	31
arris Bank Cp. Chic	43 1/2	44%
id. Val. Bank & Trust Phil	- 16	20
incoln First Banks	15 %	16%
ellon Nat. Bank Pitta	27	37-4
at City Corporation	21%	
ew England March. Boston	11	12
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itts. Not. Corporation	19 1/2	
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& Trust New York	20%	2134
nit. Va. Bankshares	11%	
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PARIS AMUSEMENTS



CALAYADOS BAL 95-38 ELY. 27-28

JOE TURNER LOS LATINOS
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OTSTERS OUR SPECIALITY
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prices Reserve your tables for the
New Year's Eve Dinners "A la Carte." 40 Av., P., Ioz. da Satbiola, Hi, Got OPEN DAY AND NIGHT — At

ers have expressed about being able to rechannel the oil sur-

The OECD estimates that the hanking community was syndicat-ing about \$4 billion a month earlier this year in medium-term loans. This fell to about \$1 billion a month following the col-lapse of West Germany's Herstatt bank and has picked up to about \$2 billion a month since October. timate that the rate of new business has slowed again.

Some say it results from the year-end desire not to add any new business; others say there is increasingly less desire to get involved in syndicated loans and still others suggest the slowdown is tied to the fact that no new runds are available and none will be until the next payment by the companies to the oil producers at the end of February.

In any event, bankers hope the crisis about their channeling the oil funds can be solved by the oil producers themselves turning to the bond markets for the higher yields. higher yields.

However, bankers are not ter-ribly optimistic about an im-minent revival of the dollar's value. A leading Frankfurt banker says the "right level" of the dollar is about 2.50 deutsche marks (it closed Friday at 2.45 DM). A rate of 2.40 DM, he adds, is "a little too low."

Many bankers, including some in Switzerland, think the Swiss franc is overvalued. The dollar hit a 1974 low last week of 2.55 rate just proves there are more fools than there are Swiss france," a French banker said.

The French franc, most experts agree, is also overvalued. The dollar is currently at its low for domestic credit squeeze and very high interest rates are said to be buoying the franc. French be buoying the franc. French companies in need of cash borrow dollars which they then sell for francs (depressing the dollar's value) and Mideast countries purchasing French goods are said to be buying francs and then relending them on the Europartet at retes of up to 20 per parter at retes of up to 20 per market at rates of up to 20 per

Air France, for example, has just arranged a \$60-million loan for four years at a rate of 15 per cent-16 per cent more than the (LIBOR) for Eurodollars. The queer percentage is due to the Treasury's refusal to guarantee the loan if it carried a 1-per-cent premium over LIBOR. The banks in turn cut the loan from the 7 years initially envisaged to four years. Cie, Française de Raffinage has arranged a \$40-million, five-year

loan (not guaranteed by the state) at 1 1/4 points over LUBOR. In addition, the Airport of Paris is said to be negotiating for a \$150million loan from Abu Dhabi, Other bank loans currently in syndication include one of \$35 million for Nicaragua, which is offering 1 3/4 points over LIBOR for five years with a lenders' option to extend to seven years. Finland's Oy Metsa Botnia is seeking \$67 million for seven years at 1 1/2 points over LIBOR and Mexico's electricity commis-sion is seeking \$10 million for one year at a premium of 1 1/8

In the U.S. market, the Euro-pean Coal and Steel Community and Australia are both reportedly seeking \$50 million for 15 years and British Petroleum is said to be trying to arrange a \$100-mil-

International Institutions (7-15 Years)
Dec. 18: 10.93 %, Dec. 11: 11.04 %.
Industrials (7-15 Years)
Dec. 18: 11.20 %, Dec. 11: 11.26 %. Industrials (3-7 Years)

Dec. 18: 8.74 %, Dec. 11: 8.86 %. Market Turnover Dec. 13 3183.4 mil. \$155.3 mil. Euroclear \$149.3 mil. \$138.1 mil.

International Bonds

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	Quebec Mydro 614-67 8014
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Ametratic 4-86 99 101	Tenneco 7%-68
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Carado 7-90	Worldbank 64-57 53.10
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Manitoba 9-89 116 115	Sister 714-87 53 55
	French Francs
	Air Liquide 84-81: 821/2 84
North Scot 8-64	BASF 72-87 71 73
Reed 6%-63	CNT 712-84 7914 01
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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TVA 8.0579 135 102 101 1017s+ 44

TVA 8.05879 102 97 95 96 + 36

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Who Pac 5:384
WU Co 104:579
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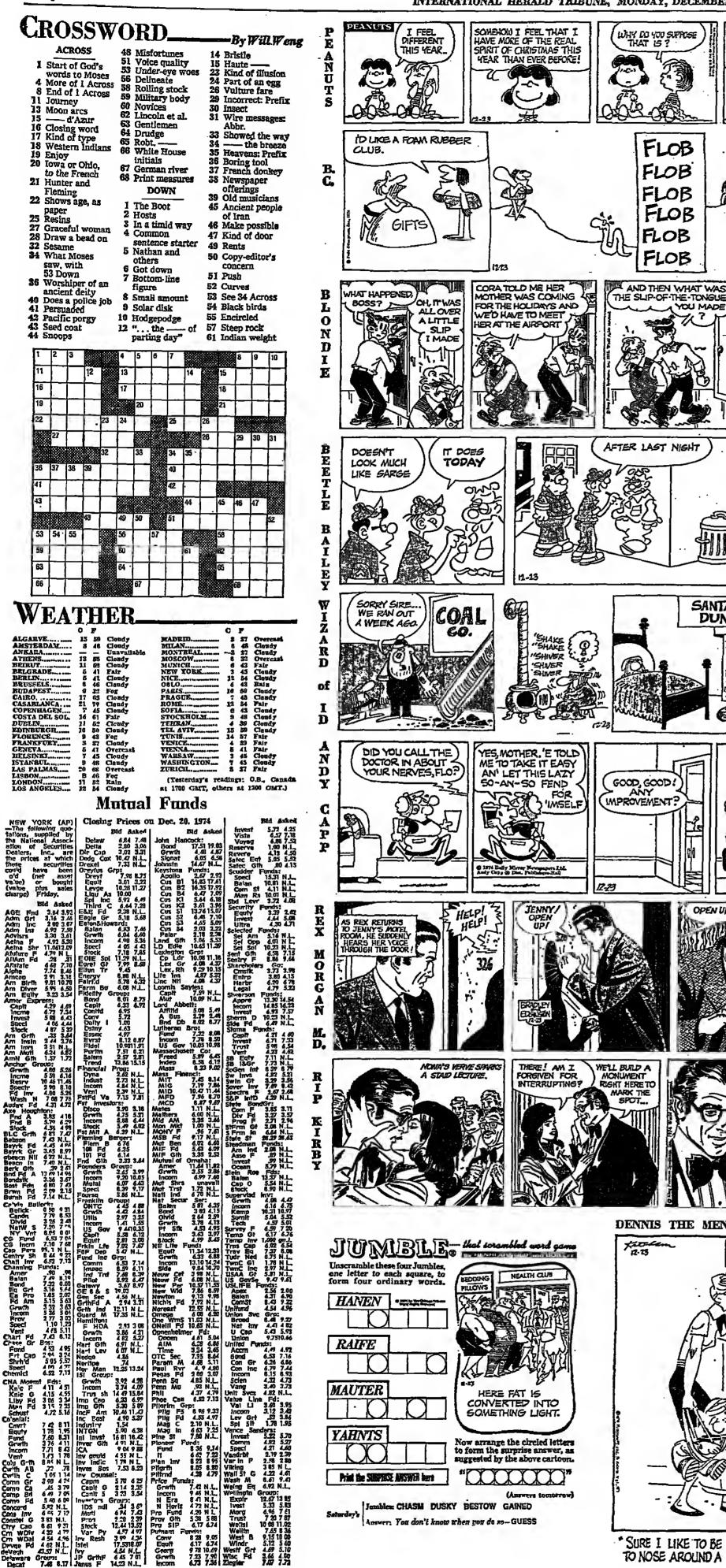


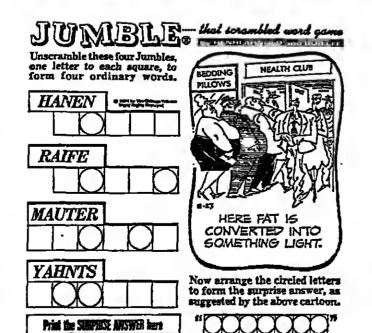
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Jumbles CHASM DUSKY BESTOW GAINED er. You don't know when you do so-GUESS



SURE I LIKE TO BE SPRISED... BUT I LIKE TO NOSE AROUND A LITTLE BIT. TOO."

'TIS THE SEASON

OF MIRTH AND

JOCULARITY.

WHAT TIME DOES

HER BROOM

LAND?

SANTA CLAUS IS A

DUNDERHEAD

OPEN UP

WALKER

Sparker.

I BELIEVE 50,

MOTHER - THEY

TELL ME THE

DOCTOR'S

RECOVERIN'

NICELY

Smithe

I'LL BE QUIET NOW. BUT I HOPE YOU'LL

COME BACK TO TARAKU WITH ME.

HOLLYWOOD

By Garson Kanin., Viking. 393 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Richard F. Shepard

gets right to the jugular of the subject, revealing character, in-sight and outlook in one blinding flash. Like a cartoon, it exaggerates and often may not tell all. Yet any writer intent on capsulizing anyone else digs for anecdotes because they catch the imagination and are often the most remembered item in any profile otherwise well-rounded and chock-full of context.

The biggest new warehouse of enecdotes in business must surely be Garson Kanin's "Hollywood," which goes on for nearly 400 pages, probably an invaluable stock of page-brighteners for future biographers of any of the golden people found on these pages. Hollywood is an amiable and amusing assortment of stories expertly told by a master racon-teur. Kanin, himself an author and director ("Born Yesterday"), is one of those fortunate people who have gone through life, it seems, meeting persons of eminence whose lives are a series of punchlines. Each episode is neatly packaged and complete in itself, tossed off in a way that would make a fascinating evening in someone's living room.

Kanin does not give a reader much food for thought. Indeed, as literary victuals go, this does not stay with you long. After reading it the first time, I found I constantly had to go back to remind myself it was Garbo who said this or low Bayrmans who said this or John Barrymore who said that. It is something better to relax with for a few minutes before going to sleep. It is certainly not everything you wanted to know about Hollywood. That would be another book and will

Solution to Priday's Puzzle

An anecdote is to literature not be discussed here. It is not even everything you would want ing. If it is a good anecdote, it to know about Mr. Kanin's life in Hollywood. That would also fill another volume interestingly.

There is no story line in this compendium, but Sam Goldwyn emerges as its protagonist. Kanin catches Goldwyn in all of his moods, as violently multicolored as sea changes. Goldwyn, after a choleric public castigation of a studio colleague as a "fourflusher."
"a slob," "a deadbeat," all part
of a plan to get the man to
quit: "and, besides, Sam, I don't think you're happy here!"

There's a chapter about Garbo, with a funny story about how she unwittingly made Vivien Leigh jealous because of a stroll in the garden with Laurence Olivier. You'll read about John Barrymore, the genially alcoholic master artist who incisted upon having idiot cards beld up out of camera range, even one that held a one word line, "yes."

The names drop with the in-tensity of a blizzard. Here is the good-hearted, heavily swearing Carole Lombard. There is the chilly, disdainful Charles Laughton. George Balanchine, Harry Cohn, Ginger Rogers, Sophia Loren, Sam Spiegel—you name them, he has them.

There is a description of a visit to a Hollywood bordello, where the girls were cast, in Hollywood style, as stars of the day, such as "Mae West," "Alice Paye,"
"Joan Crawlord" and "Trene Dunne." There was a wardrobe mistress who copied the dresses worn by the real stars to be worn by the prostitutes.

With all of this, "Hollywood" is not a documentary. It has not story line. It has no beginning and no end; wherever your eyes alight is a good enough starting. point. It is a gossipy book that you can easily shrug off, but it. Kanin does it all with such pleas ant style that it is undeniably good, light reading.-It is recommended particularly for film fans :
over 40, or nostalgia freaks and
all of those who can sentimen
tally look back to the days when Ciro's was the mother of film

Richard F. Shepard wrote this review for The New York Times.

By Robert Byrne

William Lombardy, the United States grandmaster who was Bobby Fischer's championship match in Reyk-javik, once told me, "When it comes to material advan-tage, I would far rather be

a pawn ahead than have a rook for my opponent's minor piece, or two minor pieces for a rook."

I think most experienced players would agree with him. The procedure with a pawn ahead is more straightforward, entailing the crea-

forward, entailing the crea-tion of a passed pawn and then guiding it to the queening .square. Winning with two minor pieces for a rook, on the other hand, is almost a game

in itself. First a weak pawn (one that cannot be defended by another pawn) must be created in the opponent's position, for only then can the two pieces gang up and, overcoming the rook's de-fense, win it.

A Pair to the Good

A Fair to the Good

It is usually a great asset to the superior side to have an additional pair of rooks on the board, since rook, bishop and knight, for example, make up a force sufficiently strong to develop incidental mating threats. Moreover, it is normally difficult for the inferior side of the second get full use out of his second took, which may be relegated to a purely defensive function.

In the recent Manila inter-national tournament, Euge-nio Torre, the new Filipino grandmaster, gave a fine demonstration of how he used the minor pieces in de-feating Helmut Pfleger of West Germany

West Germany.

Pfleger's image in the center, 5 P-K5, was premature, since he had no way to neutralize the counterattack 6

P-QB4. Also, it would have been adjacable for him have been advisable for him to decline Torre's gambit (7...O-O) by 8...P-Q5, although Black would have had a strong Benoni-type of position after 8...PxP.

In any case, Pfleger had to



Prieser/White Position after 28 R/3-Q3

give the pawn back after 9 . PxP because 10 NxP,

R.KI would have chained the white king in the center in view of 11 0-0?, Q-B4; 12 N-N5, P-QR3, gaining a piece for Torre.

Pfleger chose to sacrifice a piece with 12 QNxQP, since 12 N-R3, P-QN4 would have left the white pieces disorganized. But his threats to develop attacking chances by 16 B-B3, 17 QR-KI and 18 R-K7 were anticipated by Torre's 15... Q-N4, readying 16... Q-N3, forcing the exchange of queens.

Naturally, it would have been risky for Torre to play 16... R-QI, for, after 17 QR-QI, black would have been dangerously tied up.

With 21... P-R5 and 28... PxP, Torre set up a weak queen knight pawn, laying seige to it with 29... R-R6 and 30... N-R4. Pfleger could not offer the exchange of rooks by 32 R-K2? because of 32... RxRch; 33 KxR,

. 3

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could not offer the exchange of rooks by 32 R-K2? because of 32 ... RxRch; 33 KxR, NxNP!; 34 RxN, BxPch.

Torre ran Pfleger into zugzwang after 34 ... B-B4!, forcing the weakening of the kingside pawns by 35 P-KN4, PxPe.p. Bringing his knight to Q5 at move 37. Torre broke White's resistance by attacking on both wings simultaneously. After 43 multaneously. After 43 . . . R-N7, Pfleger resigned rather than ditch more material by 44 R/6xBch. (44 R-N3 would have allowed mate by 44 . . . R-R7ch).

White Pileger 1 P-K4 2 P-Q4 3 N-QB3 4 P-B4 5 P-K5 6 N-B3 7 P-XQP 8 P-K7 9 B-K2 10 N-QN5 11 Q-Q 12 QN-XQP 13 N-XA 14 Q-B 15 B-Q2 Black
Torre
P-03
P-KN3:
B-N2
EN-2
EN-64
O-0
OxPch
P-xP
P-0R3
N-xN
B-xNCh
OxB
Q-xN4 Waite Pfileger 16 B-N4 17 QxQ 18 ExR 19 P-QN3 20 P-B4 21 QR-Q1 22 R-Q6 23 R-Q3 24 KR-Q1 25 K-B2 26 R/1-Q2 27 R-K3 28 R/3-Q3 29 PxP 30 R-K3 White Plieger 31 R/2-Q3 32 K-B3 33 P-R3 35 P-KN4 36 KxP 37 P-Q85 38 R-B4 39 K-B3 40 K-N3 41 K-R4 42 P-B6 43 RxP 44 Resigns Torre
Q-N3
NxQ
NxB
B-K3B
P-QR5
P-QR5
N-K2
N-K3
N-K2
P-R4
N-K3
R-R6 R-R7ch R-R7ch R-N7 P-R5 B-B4 PxPe.p. N-Q5 N-K7ch N-N8ch BxRP B-K3 PxP R-N7

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1974

VFL Reserve System Ruled Illegal by Judge

Anti-Trust Violation Cited in Kapp Case

a sweeping decision lmcst certainly will be d, Federal District Judge T. Sweigert ruled Friday he National Football s contract and player-system, which hinds playme team, violates the naunti-trust lews.

ert's ruling, released here. response to a suit brought ars ago by former NFL back Joe Kapp, who rether than sign a standard .

decision, if upheld, would ionize professional sports would make almost every hiete a free agent after tual chigations are ful-Baseball is the only sport t from anti-trust laws. gert's 28-page opinion the "Rozelle Rnie," under NFL commissioner Pete e decides what compensateam gets for a player mps to another club, illehe judge also termed one of the NFL's draft of collayers illegal. He said it. atently unreasonable insoit permits perpetual boyf a draft prospect even the club drafting him or fails within a reasonbne to reach a contract he player."

is suit, filed in March, hallenged the methods by the 26 NFL teams acquire their varying contract ments, rules regarding trades and sanctions im-

ireds of briefs, documents renscripts of depositions lled with Sweigert. There trial, but Kapp'e motion



Joe Kapp

resulted in a one-day hearing before Sweigert last Ang. 19. Kapp requested a ruling in his favor and then a trial to determine damages.

Kapp has not played football since Rozelle notified the Boston Patriots (now called the New England Patriols) in 1971 that he could not train or play until he signed a standard player's contract. The former Minnesota a memo contract with the Patended was valid.

Kapp's suit encompasses many of the complaints that spurred the 58-day NFL Players' Asso-

'Imposing restraint virtually unlimited in time and extent goes far beyond any possible need for fair protection of the interest of clubemployers or the purposes of the NFL and that it imposes upon the player-employers such undue hardships as to be an unreasonable restraint.

—Judge Sweigert.



Judge William Sweigert

force Congress to make a uniform

law regulating all major profes-

In denying outfielder Curt

Flood's attempt to overturn base-

hall's reserve system, the Supreme Court took note that baseball was

an exception in that it is exemut

from anti-trust laws and hinted

that it was up to Congress to

set standard rules for all pro

Happy Leader

Garvey, head of the NFL's Player

Association, halled the Sen Francisco decision "as the most

exciting development in the history of professional sports."

would not necessarily mean that the better players would go to a

few wealthy teams in a bidding

NFL," he said. "The poor teams,

poor in quality, can now get good immediately instead of waiting

years and years to improve through the college Graft,"

The termination of the Rozelle

rule was one of the key issues in

the players' bitter strike during

Would this now mean a lessen-

ing of loyalty of players, who

know they can get op and go

whenever their contracts expire?

with the p'ayers," said Garvey, "And the feeling is that oct

that many wou'd change teams.

They've moved to a city, bought

a home there, found a job. You

don't e ways go looking for oew

jobs if yoo're happy. If not,

you'll move. I think in the first.

two years there'll be a lot of movement, then it will taper

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22 (Reu-

ters).—Mexico's José Napoles will defend his World Boxing

Council welterweight title against

will be he'd in San Juan. Puerto

falo's defense with a beautifully

He threw 27 yards to Rocky

Bleier for one TD and set op

scoring runs of one yard, four

yards, and one yerd by Harris

The former No. 1 draft pick from

Louisiana Tech also set up field

goals of 21 and 22 yerds by Roy

Gerela as the Steelers, the AFC

Central champions, ousted the

And while Bradshaw and Ear-

ris tore apart Buffalo's four-line-

backer defense, Pittsburgh's "steel

curtain" defense, sparked by the inspired play of linebacker Jack

Ham, shut off O.J. Simpson,

holding the record-smashing

back to just 28 yards in the first

with 4:17 remaining, completed 12 of 19 passes for 203 yards and carried five times for 48 yards.

The Steelers, stunned by a Buf-

falo touchdown in the first period and trailing 7-3, broke loose in

the second ouarter for a 29-7

rookie Lynn Swann, the No. 1

draft pick from Southern Call-

fornia, carrying 25 yards on an end around and catching passes

of 12 and 13 yards to set up

Harris's on e-yard touchdown plungs that made the some 16-7.

on Buffalo's first offensive play

after the kickoff, but fumbled and

Ham recovered on the Steeler 42. Bradshaw occded just four pleys

to score, hitting Bleler for 19

yards and then throwing 25 yards

Jim Braxton carried 30 yards

Bradshaw, who left the game

wild-card entry Bills.

half and 49 overall,

half-time lend.

Rico, but the exact date has not

Napoles to Defend

We discussed this possibility

icst summer's training season.

"All the teams are rich in the

Garvey edded that the ruling

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22-Ed.

sional sports.

ciation strike prior to the 1974 Rozelle rule applies when a playemployers such undue hardshipe as to be an unressonable restraint." He added that such a rule "is not er "plays out" his option and toins another team. His new susceptible of different inferences team must pay compensation to concerning its reasonableness; it is unreasonable under any legal the team he left. Rozelle determines the compensation Since the commissioner can set an artest and there is no genuine assue hitrarily high price, this possibili-ty effectively scares off potential negotiators for the services of a about it to require or justify a

Implementation of Sweigert's decision may not come for years, if ever. Rozelle indicated yesterday that the decision would he eppealed. Appeals of the ruling could reach the Supreme Court, and that could take several years. And, of course, the NFL could be successful in overturning Swelgert'e decision on appeal.

Sweigert issued his ruling in the

issues and any demeges to be awarded Kapp to be determined by a later trial. Kapp's attorneys said Friday night they would seek a judg-Kapp, now 36 and living in a Ean Francisco suburb, said he didn't know if it will ever be worth missing out on the prime of my pro football career. But thought it was worth it to challenge the system. I didn't cult. I reported to Boston to play football and they threw me out. What else could I do? I was forced into legal proceedings because they wouldn't let me In New York, Marvin Miller, head of the baseball players' union, said the Kapp case may

IN THE WAY - Vikings' Jim Marshall menaces Cards' ball carrier Terry Metcalf during first quarter of playoff.

Nelson of U.S. Victor Of Women's Downhill

SAALBACH, Austria, Dec. 22 (UPI:.—Cindy Nelson of the United States moved into the limelight of the ski world yesterday by winning a women's World Cup downbill race,

The 19-year-old covered the 2.700-meter course in 1 minute 36.25 seconds, edging out Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland and Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany, They clocked 1:36.49 and 1:37, respectively.

"It's been a perfect race," Nelson said after the victory. I couldn't have raced better."

Nelson's form has been improving from race to race. She finlshed fourth in the season's first downhill, at Val d'Isère, France, and second at Cortina, Italy, last

The American swept to world prominence jast January at Grindelwald Switzerland, where she became the first girl to beat Austrian wonderwoman Annemarie Proell-Moser in a downhill in two years.

Proell, the World Cup holder, finished seventh yesterday.

Miami of Ohio Defeats Georgia In College Bowl

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec 22 (AP).

—Quarterback Sherman Smith ran for one touchdown and passed for another last night to lead Miami of Ohio to a 21-10 victory over Georgia in the Tangerine Bowl college football game.

It was the second straight Tangerine Bowl triumph for the Mid-American Conference champs, who ranked 15th in the final regular-serson Associated Press nell, and their second straight over a Southeastern Conference team.

Miami struck swiftly and rolled to a 21-3 halftime lead-sparked by two fumble recoveries by linebacker John Roudabush-to dominate the 29th annual postsesson

Miami had a 9-0-1 won-lost-tied regular-season record and now has gone 23 games without a loss. Georgia, which finished in a second-niace tie with Auburn in the SEC, entered the game with a 6-5 record

who was in great shape," Nelson said. "Today's victory boosted my confidence. I guess there are & few more races for me to win."

Nelson's victory moved her to second place in World Cup standings with 56 points; Proell leads with 69. "Cindy deserved to wha; she

came sixth.

The French girls failed to crack the top ten.

WOMEN'S CUP STANDINGS

Proell-Moser, Austria

DOWNHILL RESDLTS

1.37.16 1.37.42 1:37.43

NHL Results

Montreal 8, Vancouver 1 (Bouchard, Mahntilch, Wilson, Leffetr, Shutt, Rasbrough; Bondrias), Canodinns house pever lost to Canocke in the 25 times they've met in regular-section play.

Allants 6, St. Louis 2 (Lysick, Richard, Harvey, Leiter 2, Blaloway; Merrich 2). Flames soap eighlyame loolog attech

Montreal 2 Los Angeles 2 (Lapolate, Rischrough: Goring, Berry). St Louis 6. Konsaa City 4 (Bailey, Larcse, Merrick Scuth, Lydie Unger; Lemieux, McElmury Charron Burns) Minnesota & Pittshure 7 (Oliver 2. Gibbs, Onldeworthy, Hextall, Droulis, Marthesa, Dun'op: Kelly, Kehne 2, Schuck, Apps, Pronovor, Paradise Torogra 6. Beston 4 (Hammarstrom 3. Plett. Sittler 2. Perguson, Salming; Esposite 3. Cavardi

College Basketball Scores

INDIANA CLASSIC INDIANA CLASSIC

IFITS ROund)

Indians 71 Creghton 52.

Rebracka 48, SMO 57

INSTITUTE ROUND!

IFITS ROUND!

LESA'LE 57 Clemson 62.

Terms Tech 76, Dayton 67

BICHICAN INVITATION

IFITS ROUND!

Manhatian 81 Washington 73,

Michigan 84, Virginia Tech 63.

CABOLINA CLASSIC

IFITS ROUND!

Pirst Round!
New Maries To Jacksonstile 64.
CAB' 6 CAR CLASSIC (Pirst Round). Long Beach St. 68, Santa Clara 54, SATURDAY

was easily the best on today's track," Proell said, "I guess ell Austrian girls had slow shis today." Austria's best placing was by newcomer Eifi Deufl, who

A. Proell-Moser. Austria
C ndy Neison, U.S
Root Mittermatt. W. Ger.
Wiltrud Brezel, Austria
F Serral. France
Moolka Raserer Austria
D. DeButterd, France
M.-T. Nadic, Swilz,
C. Zechmeister, W. Cer.
B. Zurbriggen, Swilz.

1. C'ady Nelson, US
2 M.-T. Nadig, Swizz riand
3. Rosi Mittermaler, W. Ger.
4. Irene Bpple, W. Ger.
5. Trandi Tre thi, W. Ger.
6. Elli Deuil, Austria
7. A. Proell-Moser, Austria
8. Hanni Wenzel, L'ech.
9. Betsy Cifford, Canada
10. Wiltrid Drezel, Austria

Friday'e Cames

Cal'Invils 5, Vashington 2 (Patey, Macadam, Post, Brechosy, Gardner; Le-stk, La'once!.

Saturday's Cames

Ch'caro S. NY Islanders 3 (Red-tond, Gagnon 2; Hawati, Rombough, Philadelphia 2. Derrol: 3 (Schultz.

Holy Cross 87, lowe 48, Rutgers 75, Temple 56, Virginia Union 89, N. Caro, A-T 85 Srigham Young 62, Rhade Island 43, OCLA 113, Memphis 81, 94. Tournaments

Pirst Round!
So. Caro. 65. Princeton 48.
LSU 105. Duke 95
EENTICET INVITATION

Oklahoma St. 58 Villanova 75.
Estimated St. Nath. 81. 15.
ESC. SUN TOURNAMENT Missonri 37. Drivera 84.

Tennessee 100. Colombia 73.

SUB BOWL

(Chambionship)

Mismi Chie. 88. Northerstern 83.

TROJAN CLASSIC

(Pirst Round)

East
Providence 85, DePaul 71,
LTU 97, Hofsen 72,
Nipons 72 Army 63
North Corolina 70, Vale 53,
Pena 103, Northeastern 72
St. John's IN.Y. 175, Bos Coll. 62,
Cap'sina 70, Xaxter (Chio) 68,
Syringfie'd 186 Central Comp. 78,
Pittsburth 88, 5' Francis (PA. 165,
Seton Hall 108 St. Francis (N.Y. 85,

Maryland 81, Oeo. Wash, 67. Florida St. 51. Chin D. 60. Alabama 85, Austin Feay 65. N.C. St. 95. Davidson 79. Bransville 99, Ronnoke 93, Wm-Mary 50, Wate Forest 58.

Ohin St. 59 Tenner 1 64.
Detroit 91. III, Wesleyan 72.
Wiscons'n 78. Brown 68.
10x0 St. 124. No. Love 70.
Loolsville 10. Marquette 69.
Toledo 81. Entern Michigan 32. Synibwest

Arizona 94. Colorado 63.
Oklahoma 75. Wichina Si 55.
Kanasa St. 91. Rousion 90.
New Metrico Si 79. Sau hin siera
So Ulinola Cr. W Teras St. 62.
Tulsa 64. Arkanasa 66.
Pon American 63. Rice St. Pen American () Florida 53, TCII 61. West

OAYTON INVITATIONAL

CCLA 85. Notre Dame 72. Oregon St. 87. Surford 66. Utch 97. Ca'-Itrine 77 Utah 8t. 77, Stanford 74. Tournaments

(Champioreth ') LaSqlie 73 Texas Teeh 64 (Consolation) Dayton 7' Comediation!
CAROLINA CLASSIC South Carolina 77, LSU 64, (Consolarion)
Duke 65 Principo 57, (NOIANA CLASSIO Champtonshire Indiana 97 Nebraska 60. Championship)
Long Stach Sr. 74, Michigan St. 62,
(Consolation)

Conscience of Co (Championahin) Michigan 57. Manballen 66. Virginia Tech CS. Washington Ti. Consolation
Duquesne PR Columbia
CABLE CAB
(Champions) Ban Francisco St. Servic Cam 68. USC St. New Mexico 14. Jacksanville 107, Vanderbilt 104.

and patronage of fans," and that man who has played out his if there were free for-all comstar who led the Vikings into petition for the best or better Judge Sweigert concluded that such a rule "Imposing restraint the 1969 Super Bowl had signed players, then the most strongly financed or otherwise better virtually unlimited in time and triots, which his attorney conadvantaged club would be able to extent goes far heyond any possign up and monopolize the best sible need for fair protection of

However, the jndge said that.

the Roselle rule went too far. The

Jolphins' Reign Ended by Raiders' Pass

or better players."

Friday's ruling did not take

issue with the league's contention that some restrictions are neces-

sary "because the very purpose-

of a professional sports league is to provide reasonably matched

teams for field competition to

attract and sustain the interest

7 Robert Fachet _

LAND, Calif., Dec. 23 The Miami Dolphin on a "dumb throw" by i Raider guarterback Ken

ind's Clarence Davis outi Miami defenders for a in the Dolphins' end zone ily 26 seconds left to give. iders a 23-26 victory In. a dayoff to qualify for Super

Dolphins, going for a third t Super Bowl, had surged it, 26-21, on a 23-yard run. my Malone with 2:08 re-But Stabler brought completing six in a 68-yard,

winning pass, Stabler's and they came down with it." assecutive completion of a 0 day, provided an im- throw," said Stabler.

d except in spirit, pro-

ne big plays that lifted

nesota Vikings to a 30-14

over the St. Louis Car-

ice, persistence and the.

see of having played in

zeason playoffs in the

m years became the deci-

tors that propelled the

ace champions, into the

e for next Sunday's con-

be two plays that turned

clearly in the Vikings'

both members of the

25-year-old strong safety.

ted a Jim Hart pass on

d play of the second half

urned it eight yards to set

Lyard field goal by Fred

minute later, Nate, 27-

left cornerback who

iled for Cardinal coach

tytil at San Diego State,

up a fumble by Terry

and raced 20 yards for down and a 17-7 Viking

the Viking defense re-

froze the Cardinals' pur-

the big play, in windy 21-weather before a crowd

26, Fran Tarkenton put

oe oo ice for Minnssota

s second touchdown pass game to John Gilliam

38-yard scoring play was Tarkenton Twice ear-the six-play series, the

-old quarterback had

deep down the right elde-

each time with Norm

ipson dropped the first

tor a leaping intercep-

Passing Success

ion the defender.

through the third

reles Rams.

title game against the

the defending National

ttional Football League goal line.

Davis, surrounded by Miami defenders grabbed it at the same, time as linebacker Mike Kolen. Davis utilized his strength to to the Super Bowl.

gain possession. Wins Battle

"I had it with my left hand and I was pulling it in to my body," Davis said. "We got our arms on it at the same time, but the angel of mercy was riding on the ball. It was pure concentration. I was a secondary receiver and when I knew the ball was coming to me, I was just hoping could get it without somebody

"I had my hands on it," Kolen said, "but initially he had a better grip on it. I was just going for the ball. We had a good pass rush, it was a desperation throw

"It was probably a dumb But you s ending to the game, get away with that sometimes. was tackled by 6-foot-6 I should have thrown it away: 'e end Vern Den Herder we had three more shots. I saw il as he unloaded. The a little spot in there and it workinted toward the end zone. ed out. That's what counts."

The third time, on first down,

became the charm as Gilliam

got a step behind the Cardinal

the end of the first half, drama-

tized the futility of the Cardinals,

the surprising Eastern Division

champions, who were making their

first appearance in the league

On their first offensive series

and fourth-and-inches at the

The Vikings stopped the 185-

pound Metcalf on the first thrust and then shut off Ken Willard, the third back in the St. Louis

three-back alignment, as Willard . bumped into Metcalf on the

Superb coffin-corner punts by

Hal Roberts, whose kicks were

downed at the one-and-two-yard lines, kept the Minnesota offense

in harness for much of the first

But the Vikings, Super Bowl runners-up to the Mismi Dolphins

lest sesson, never panicked, not

even after Earl Thomas best Roy

Winston and Jackie Wallace on a

13-yard crossing pass pattern for the game's first score with 5:05

In fact, the Cardinal touchdown

seemed to ignite the Vikings, par-

ticularly Chuck Foreman, the second-year running back who clearly dominated his duel with

the Cardinals' all-purpose : per-

The 6-foot-2-inch, 207-pound

Foreman rushed for a game high

of 114 yards in 28 corries. This

included 35 yards gained on the

first Viking scoring drive, which wound up with Gilliam coming across the field, a step sheed or

Roger Wehrli, for a 15-yard scor-

ing toss from Tarkenton.

left in the second quarter.

former, Metcalf.

Minnesota 35.

fourth-down attempt.

franchise was in Chicago.

kings Stop Cards

ith Stout Defense

By Neil Amdur

MINGTON, Minn., Dec. tion, Gilliam caught the second

".-Jeff and Nate Wright, attempt but was out of bounds.

The Raiders next play the to regain the lead. The key to the Pittsburgh Steelers here next week, with the winner advancing

Mismi had scored first, in the quickest :manner possible. Nat-Moore took the opening kickoff and lugged the ball 89 yards for

Oakland pulled even midway through the second period, the first time it was able to cross midfield. Stehler terminated a 78-yard drive with a 31-yard strike to Cherlie Smith, Davis understudy, who had drifted behind linebacker Nick Buonicon-

The Dolphins then went 47 yerds to the Oskland 16 but, disdaining a fourth-and-one gamble, settled for a 34-yard Garo Yepremian field goal.

Oakland took the lead at 14-10 second half, sweeping 60 . yards in nine plays. The touchdown came on a 13-yard pass to flanker Fred Biletnikoff.

"It took Mismi only 87 seconds

65-yard drive was a 29-yard, third-down interference call on Paul Villapino, who tugged Jim Klick's erm at the Ockland 16.

or the purposes of the NFL and

Griese covered the final 16 in one play, to Werfield, left unsttended when defender Nemiah Wilson fell at the goal-line. Bubba Smith blocked Yepre-

mian's extra-point attempt, but Yepremian recouped with a 46yard field goal to boost the Doiphins' edge to 19-14 early in the fourth quarter.

Ockland rebounded with 4:37 remaining in the game on a 72yard pess play from Stebler to ex-Coloredo sprinter Cliff Branch. The throw was short and Branch curled back for it at the Mismi 30. Defender Henry Stuckey fell as he turned and Branch made the diving crtch, arose and dash-

Cornerback Stuckey and safety . Larry Eabb were replacing starters Curtis Johnson and Jake . Scott, both of whom had departed earlier with knee injuries.

four plays for a 28-31 edge. Malone, playing with a painful hack injury, swept the right side for the final 23, evading three off-target Reiders tacklers after guard Larry Little eliminated Skip Thomas from his path. If anything, the touchdown came too soon. The ball-control experts from Miami left Oakland with more than two minutes-and it proved time to topple the Dolphins.

Mami coach Don Shula, leangets what they want,"

Miami covered 58 yards in only

ing on the wall outside the Dolphin dressing room after the loss, said, When you lose them like that, you know it wasn't meant to be. The season was meent to end here in Oakland-and it d'd. A lot of dreams go down the drain, but there are a lot of great moments to remember. I hope Oakland now goes all the way and

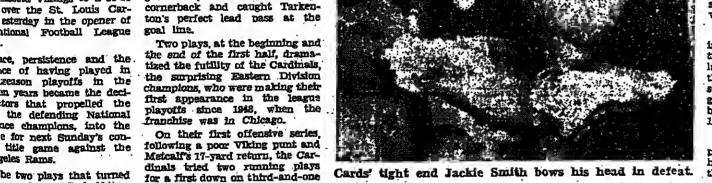
early next year, the champion announced yesterday. The fight Linebacker Bob Metheson summed it up for the Dolphin dream: "We played our hearts out and then got beat on a play like that. But it was just a super game."

been set. Steelers Beat Bills As Bradshaw Stars

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22 (UPI), back to regain it. But he was -Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh's superb today as he dazzled Bufmuch-maligned quarterback, today threw for one touchdown and set up a playoff record-tying three touchdowns by Franco Harris as the Steelers staged a 26-point second-period burst for a 32-14 victory over the Buffalo Bills.

The victory put the Steelers into the American Conference title game next Sunday at Oakland against their arch rivals, the Raiders. It will mark the second conference championship game in three years for Pittsburgh, which bowed to Mismi in

Bradshaw, criticized for his performance under pressure, lost his job to Joe Gilliam early to



Rams Gain by Beating 'Skins

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22 (UPI): -David Ray kicked two field goals and linebacker Islah Robertson raced back a Sonny Jurgensen pass interception 59 yards for a touchdown in the second half today, giving the Los Angeles Rams a 19-10 victory over the Washington Redskins in an opening-round National Football Conference

playoff game. Ray, hospitalized from last Saturday night until Wednesday morning because of muscle spasms in his back, booted a 37-yard field goal to tie the score at 10-10 at 13:32 of the third period. The six-year pro from Alabama, who led the National Football League in scoring last season but has had his kicking problems this year, put Los Angeles ahead to stay with a 26-yard field goal 3:05

into the fourth quarter. Robertson made it 19-10 by old Jurgensen's passes and returnminutes into the fourth period. The victory put the NFC West champion Rams into the NFC finals at Minnesota next Sunday. . The Rams, who had lost to the Redskins . 23-17. here two weeks

ago, scored their field goals after the Ram 23 to set up Washing-Washington fumbles. The Redskins, capitalizing on the second of two interceptions of James Harris passes in the second quarter, moved to a 10-7 halftime lead over the Rams. In 60-degree windy weather, the

Redskins spotted the Rams a first-quarter touchdown and then Mike Bragg kicked a 35-yard field goel at 13:39 of the Hrst period after Washington drove

from its 22 to the Ram 18 in eight plays -A Bill Kilmer fumble gave Los Angeles the ball on the Washington 38 early in the second period, but Harris was intercepted by Ken Stone to kill the Los Angeles

Pat Fischer intercepted a Harris

pass and returned it 17 yards to

ABA Results
Saturday's Onmes
Denver 119, San Antonin 104 (Green
29, Calvin 23; Freeman 29, Nater 211,
Virginia 59, St. Louis 28; 1Jackson,
Robbins 27, Twardzik 18; Jones 22, Robbins 27, Twardzik 18; Jones 25, Lucas 17).

Kentucky 118, Memphis 38 (O'lmare 20, Dampler 18; Jones 26, Carter 19), New York 194, Indiana 122 (Faultz 30, Kenom 25; McGinnis 33, Keller 24).

ton's only touchdown of the half. The Redskins took six plays to get into the end zone with Moses Denson going over from the one at 9:38 of the second period. The Rams scored the second time they had the ball on a 10-yard pass from Harris to tight end Bob Klein. That capped a 57-yard, eight-play drive in which passes for 60 yards, including a 22-yarder to Harold Jackson. The

NBA Results

Fortland 103, Detroit 37; Wicks, Johnson 37; Eing 19, Trapp 18). S.C.-Omaha 101, Golden Stata 54 (Wedman 22, Walter 31; Johnson 18, (Wedman 22. Walker 31; Johnson 18, Wilkes 10).

Phoenix 114, Los Augeles 104 (Erickson 25, Scott 23; Goodrich 30, Hairson 114;

Chicago 87, Cleveland 74 (Love 28, C. Walker 11; Chooes 22, Davis 171, Houston 101 Atlanta 98 (Ratleff 29, Murphy 23; Van Arsdale 33, Jones 181 Boston 108, New York 91 (Prasier 25, Glanelli 11; Bavilcek 28, Cowens 234). Days Gowens 142, Philadelphia 101

Pittsburgh took possession on its 37 late in the first period and Bradshaw took the Sterlers 63 yards in nine plays for the first touchdown. He ran 12 yards on a key third and eight for a first down before firing a 27-yard TD pass to Bleier along the sideline. Garela's kick was blocked and the Steelers led, 9-7. Rams' score came at 10:01 of the Bradshaw then engineered a 66-yard, seven-play drive with

Saturday's Games

Washington 117, Philadelphia 101 (Porter 39, Riordan 29, Hayes 18; Car-ter 26, Cumaingham 21), Keyin Porter

first period.

to Swann, who made a diving, sliding catch on the four, One incomplation later, Harris

Observer

A Song of Commerce

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK-Some years ago, heing in love and knowing little of the art of woolng, I went at Christmas time to my friend Merle, who ran a bird store, and asked his advice about what to give my true

"I have the very thing," said he handing me a hird in a tree. It seemed a foolish gift and nearly impossible to wrap, but my friend reassured "Last year mę. you had another true love and lost

her after giving her tire chains in a horse collar," he recalled "This gift has class, for it is not just any bird, but a partridge, and the tree is not just any tree, but a pear tree." On Christmas I gave it to my

Baker

true love. "Hm," she murmured in palpable disappointment. "A bird in a tree. "Not just a bird in a tree," 1 said. "A partridge in a pear

"William gave me a pearl from "Isn't it the Orient," she said. lovely?" William, who had made a fortune building income-tax shelters, loved ber too. The pearl was beautiful.

Next day I told Merle the partridge was not enough. He showed me two turtledoves "Hm," murmured my true love.

"Two more birds," William arrived with a Paris gown Early next morning Merie showed me three hens just arrived from Paris. I rushed them to

my true love.
"Oh dear," she said. "More feathers."

"Not just feathers." I explain-"Three French hens, I rushed to Merle's and bought her four calling birds. "You don't have a relative in the bird husiness by any chance?" asked my

At that moment one of the ealling birds called my true love and announced that I had just hought her five golden rings. What could I do? On the next day I gave my true love five golden rings and, wb. she was not looking, disconnected the call-

ing birds' telephones. Next day I gave my true love six geese a-laying. "How charming!" she cried, reaching for a freshly laid goose egg. "Are they golden eggs to decorate the new car William has just given me?"

Marthe Monrique with tank and sign in front of the Pavillon Ardennais in a photograph At Merle's I said, "Give me from the late 1940s or something to top a new car," and early 1950s. left with an armful of swans and

a large body of water. "Seven swans a-swimming!" exclaimed my true love next day. "And where do you expect me to keep all that water?" William, who had dropped in to give her a fur coat, said he would take her to Venice so she could keep it in a canal and immediately gave her a gondola with a gondoller a-singing.

If he wanted to start giving people it was all right with me. I drove into the country with my arrogant credit cards and next day I gave my true love eight maids a-milking.

William quickly countered with nine saxophonists saxophoning and next day, to drown them out, I gave my true love nine drummers drumming, but it was Wil-liam who won the big smile. He had gotten there first with the melody, 10 violinists violining.
"Call this an orchestra?" I

snorted. "It needs brass." The next day I gave my true love 10 pipers piping. 2

William asked me to meet him for a drink that night, "Sometimes I think we have lost the true spirit of Christmas," he said. He sounded like a beaten lover. I decided to deliver the coup de grace. Next day I gave my true love 11 ladies dancing.

They were dancing sedately to the music of the 10 pipers piping, the nine drummers drummin the 10 violinists violining and the nine saxophonists saxophoning when William walked in and gave my true love Fred Astaire dancing. He danced to the squirts of the eight maids a-milking, the splash of the seven swans a-

swimming.
He was still dancing next day. when I arrived to give my true love 12 lords a-leaping. They were a-leaping noisily when the landlord arrived with lawyers to evict my true love for creating a hird and noise nuisance and permitting milking under the Christmas tree in violation of the lease and city health ordinances. I told my true love not to weep,

for she could come live with me and be my true, true love, but she did not. Earlier that morning William had given her the entire Senate Finance Committee a-writing tax loopholes and this, combined with her other gifts, was enough to launch her successfully in husiness, she said

And that is how the first de-

Life-Saving Lies Told 30 Years Ago. By Jan Sjoby

CELLES, Belgium (TST):— Christmas Eve, 1944, dawned with a fearful boom. Marthe Monrique, owner and operator of the ruins of a roadside inn named the Pavillon Ardennals was more or less forcibly pushed out of bed.

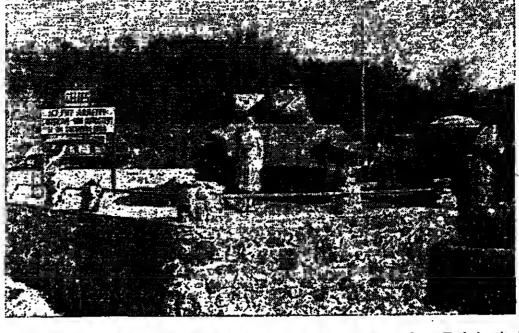
She went to the door to see what the racket was all ahout. She knew that the dogs of war were loose again in the Arden-nes, that Bastogne was surrounded and that Von Rundstedt's panzers were on the move in a last desperate effort to reach Dinant, cross the river Meuse and recapture Antwerp. Miss Monrique was met out-

side the door by three German soldiers from the 2d Panzer Division, visibly shaken. The lead tank of their armored column had struck a landmine just outside the inn, at the point a few miles east of Dinant where the main road from Neufchâteau joins the road from Ciney

Events Recalled

Miss Monrique, who has since become Mrs. Tirtist-Vanthournout and lives in retirement in the hamlet of Hérock not far from here, recalls the events:

"The Germans wanted to know if the rest of the road to Dinant was mined and if I had seen any Americans around," Mrs. Tirtlat-Vanthournout said. "Since I am of Flemish origin-originally from Kortrijk-I could understand their German and they



to understand my eemed Flemish

"I like everyone else, was dead sick of war at the time," she continued. "My inn had heen destroyed twice by artillery and mortar fire, first in the blitz in 1940 and then during the Liberation in late 1944. I told the German officer that the road was mined all the way to Dinant and that the woods were milling with American troops and lousy with military hardware."

Aware of Facts

Mrs. Tirtiat - Vanthournout, now 75, is a gentle old lady, the last person one would suspect of telling an untruth. But she did. She was perfectly aware of the fact that the Americans bracing against the onalaught of the panzers-had retired to strategic positions beyond the Meuse. She was also fully aware of the fact that the mine at the Celles junction was the only mine between here and Dinant, placed there as a dis-

tant early warning.
"I was scared," she said, "scared that the Germans would call my bluff. If they had they would most certainly have shot me on the spot. Belgians were shot for considerably lesser offenser in those days. On top of that I was, I believe, all alone in town-all or most of our people had taken to the woods when the news came in

about the Battle of the Bulge." German commander The decided not to call her cards. He ordered an about-turn and the column ("I don't know how many tanks there were but th:re were a lot") loomed back up toward Ciney, leaving the immobilized wreck behind. (Newsmen reported later that 18 tanks arrived in Celles and

A Visitor

17 returned to Ciney.)

"Field Marshal Moutgomery, the first post-Christmas visitor at my inn came around a few days later," Mrs. Tirtiat-Vanthournout recalls. "I had no beer, hardly even a roof over my It worked out though. The field marshal ordered a few cases brought up from the rear."

The Ardennes engagement among the Germans, the Belgians, the British and the Americans was finally settled in mid-January the next year. The wreck of the German tank was pushed off the road. Miss Marthe was photographed in front of the overturned monster and the picture was blown up, framed and hung on the wall in the barroom of the Pavillon Ardennais.

"The picture frame, incidentally, is made from what was left of my bed," Mrs. Tirtist-Vanthournout mused. "That bed wasn't worth saving when the Germans and the Americans had moved on Explosives tend to damage furniture."

The picture and a letter from Field Marshal Montgomery still ador_ the walls of the crossroads inn. The Belgian Army built a terrace in front of the Pavillon Ardennais and on it they placed the wrecked tank. Nex' to it is a sign:

"Ici fut arrêtée l'offensive von Rundstedt le 24 décembre 1944." ("At this point Von Rundstedt's offensive was stopped, Dec. 24, 1944.")

Quaint Memorial

The tank-they are still arguing in Celles if it is a tiger or a panther and Mrs. Tirtlat-Vanthournout maintains that it is a panther—has been stripped by sorvenir hunters sheer mudity. Anything that could possibly be removed with a monkeywrench or a portable blowtorch on a foggy night has been removed but the hull, the tower and the 88-mm barrel are still in place, Grass and flower's grow in corners and cracks. It is a quaint memorial to a heroic woman who most certainly saved a lot of lives 30 years ago.

"I assume you know, just the same" Mrs. Tirtiat-Vanthournout said, looking through her files, "that 77,000 American casualties were reported after the Battle of the Bulge. That, I'm told was a heavier toll than even Gettysburg."

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Nelson Rockefeller wasted no time-actually he wasted a little time since he arrived on the job five minutes late in making his mark as Vice-President. Just before it adjourned Friday night, the U.S. Senate passed a resolution commending Rockefeller for the "dignified, courteous and impartial manner" in which he

presided over that body. The resolution was passed after Rockefeller spent his first halfhour in the presiding officer's chair on his first day in office.

.* * *

While we're in the field of making a mark, The New York Times reports that the first public sale of Gerald Ford's autographs brought in nearly \$1,500 for seven items. The high price, \$450, was paid for a 1962 check for \$1. An autograph dealer, Charles

Hamilton, said that as a congressman, Ford "must have cor-responded with half the population of Grand Rapids," the Michigan city he represented, but that everybody there is holding onto the letters in hopes that the price will rise. Hard cheese for them, Hamilton reports, because the market will soon be glutted.

The New York Times noted, for comparison's sake, that a Millard Fillmore autograph brought \$45. He was 13th President of the United States (1850-53), the dictionary says.

Sick Call: In Great Falls, Mont Buby Keeler, tap dancing star of the 1920s and 1930s and former wife of Al Joison, has regained consciousness at a hospital and was reported in "improving condition." Miss Keeler, 64, underwent surgery Nov. 23 to repair a weakened wall of a blood vessel in her brain.

Prince Alexander of Liechtenstein, 45, was seriously injured in a traffic accident Friday night when his car hit the lowered guard rail of a railway crossing at Techelsberg, Austria, the police reported.

They said that the prince was driving the car himself. In Newport Beach, Calif., John Wayne is recovering from surgery to correct a torn cartilage in his right knee. A spokesman said that the actor would remain

hospitalized until early this week Wayne, 67, was a football lineman at the University of Southern California, but a leg injury hampered his football career. . . .

most men-to play Santa Claus, mattress.

In His New Job

and so he did last week. For 15th year, Getty, 83, invited cit dren of his estate workers 1 ... youngsters from a nearby phanage to a Christmas party the manor house at Guilding of the

southwest of London. Decorations hung from pai ings by old masters and ballo rooms. Getty, wearing a high-day of "Jingle Bells" and a chi of "Jingle Bells" and report chuckled with the children at

After lunch, Getty handed presents from under the tree

tricks of a magician.

If all coes according to plans of Carl Vaughn of Sa ville, Ind., Getty may have join a union before his next y

Vaughn has organized the ternational Society of Santa Ci and wants the Santas of world to pool Christmas and techniques.

"We're talking about a dire tion and have everybod; it plays a Santa attend," Find said. "It'll be to share identity help eliminate the poor Saria the ones that are ill-clothed

Vaughn, 35, is a bus driver. has played Santa for the last years, the Associated Press ports. He estimates he has ! 250,000 children on his knee. So far, he said, 8,200 pe have joined his organizat

There have been some proble with Santas in some big cf Vaughn wants to be able to re-James Caine, a lawyer and a ciety member. .

The only qualification for ing the organization "is that either have been a Santa or h V.V. to be a Santa," Vaughn said. He has set up an etiquette gram and wants a universal Milion & Fi of ethics adopted for comme

Santas. Whenever a person sits () ! (i. he said. "He must keep his clean and always use a mo wash. They also must keep \{\(\) \(\) beards clean and check their so they don't look scroungy." Estering, J. Paul Getty?)

SAMUEL JUSTIC

that '. T

Recons

E+:::

Italy Jail Fire Kills 1 BOLOGNA, Dec. 22 (Reuter

A prisoner was killed and others were badly hurned 177 ail fire here today, the pr J. Paul Getty, the oil mil-said. The blaze reportedly stall lionaire, is better prepared than when four inmates set fire

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